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*The Gift of George A. Plimpton*



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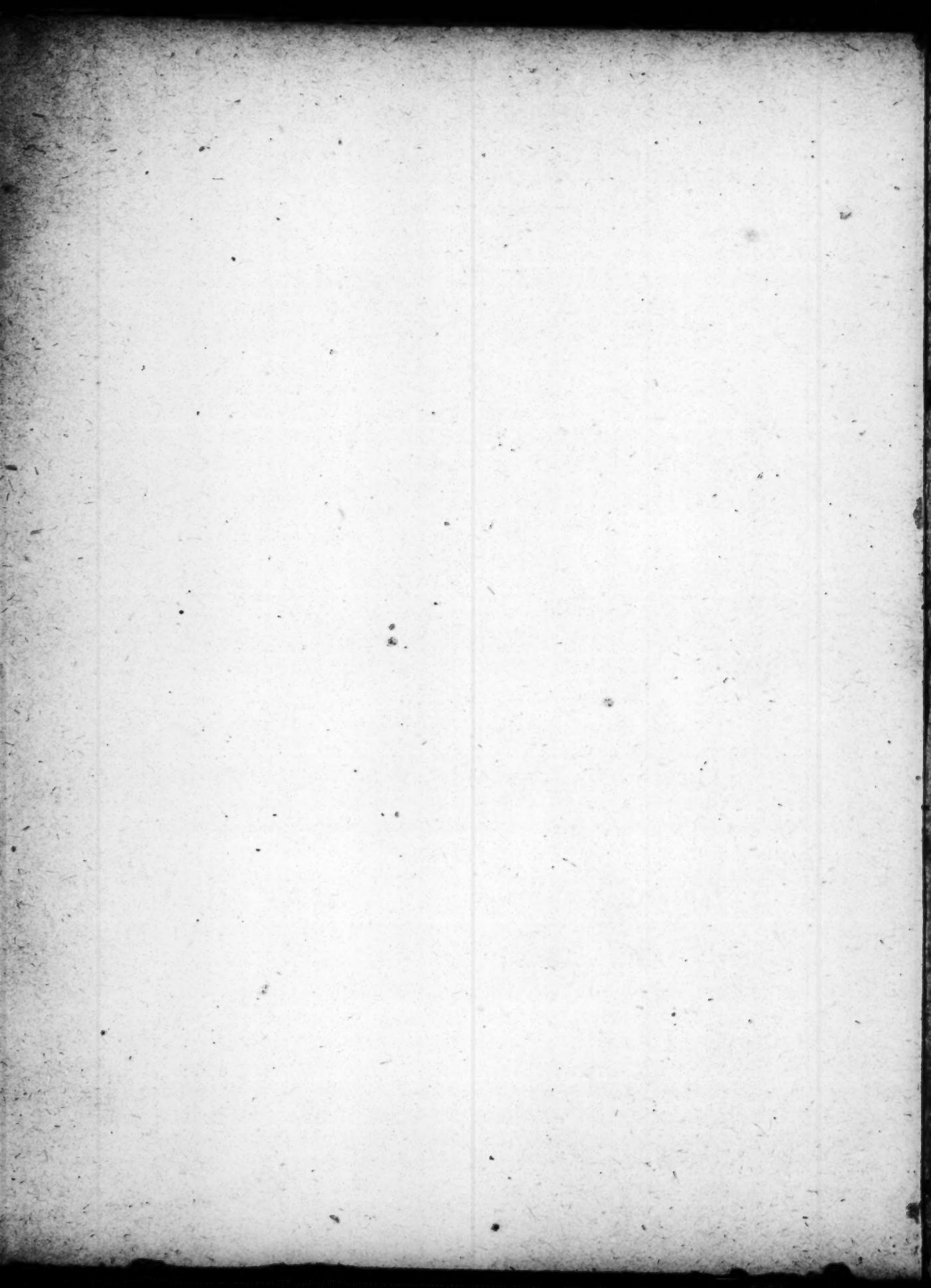
**PLIMPTON LIBRARY**

*The Gift of George A. Plimpton*

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244 **English School Master**, teaching all his  
Scholars of what age soever, the most easy,  
short, and perfect order of distinct Reading  
and true Writing of our English Tongue,  
also how to understand hard English Words,  
etc., by Edward Coote, small 4to, *partly*  
**black letter**, boards, 7s 6d      1700

A curious example of the school teaching of nearly  
two hundred years ago, with a collection of hard  
words.



# English School-Master.

Teaching all his

115

# SCHOLARS,

OH what A G E today!

The most easy, short, and perfect order of distinct  
Reading, and true Writing our English Tongue, which  
ever yet been known or published by any.

And further also, to see at this Age, how any unskillful  
Person may easily learn to read any Book, and to write  
any Letter, without any Assistance of any Person,  
also be made able to make any simple Account of  
such Affairs as may be shown for the English Tongue,  
which hath this Book only, dedicated to my own Son,  
the first and only Author of this new English Tongue,  
other persons use, so far as concerned English Tongue, may  
make not only for Children, though the said Book be more especially  
for them, but also for all others, especially for those that are  
want in the Latin Tongue.

In the next Page, the School-Master having his Tables to  
the view of all beholders, setting forth some of the choicer  
Commodities of his Profession.

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Desirous hereby to shew that the chief intent of this Skill, is  
THE ENGLISH COINAGE, MANNER OF THE FREE-SCHOOL IN  
LONDON, AND LIBRARY.

---

PROBLEMS OF ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA, AND GEOMETRY, TEACHING THE USE THAT  
BECOMES OF THEM IN PRACTICE, WITH THE USES OF THEM IN THE  
ARTS, AND SCIENCES.

---

METHODES OF COMPUTATION.

THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

THE ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE ENGLISH LAW.

THE ENGLISH CIVIL POLITICAL HISTORY.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY.

THE ENGLISH LITERATURE.

371.3  
1700  
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## The School-Master his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-School, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: Which, what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all Schoolmasters of the English Tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time, teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, whom never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at School.

Strangers that do now blame our Tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the Practice hereunto adjoined, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn in a Catechism, the knowledge of the principles of that Religion, with precepts of virtue and civil behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors both Greek and Latin lived; and when the principal Histories in them were done.

I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word borrowed from the Greek, Latin, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word: whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latin words before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latin Tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such Examples of fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things, read the Preface; where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

## The Preface for direction to the Reader.

OTHER Men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile as may declare Learning or Eloquence fit for a Scholar ; but I am insforced of necessity to affect that plain rudeness , which may fit the Capacity of those Persons with whom I have to deal . The Learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further Directions . I am now therefore to direct my Speech unto the Unskilful , which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such Men and Women of Trade, as Tailors, Weavers, Shopkeepers, Sempsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others . Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly unto thee : yet let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee : I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of thy Scholars : If peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the first it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee : for if thou take diligent pains in it but four days, thou shalt learn very many profitable things that thou never knewest ; yea thou shalt learn more of the English Tongue, than any Man of thy Calling (not being a Grammariān) in England knoweth ; thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better Accommodation and Profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou maist sit on thy Shop board, at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy Work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou hast made this little Book familiar to thee . The practice and order of Study, I know is a Stranger to thee, yet must thou now be sure that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it . If thou canst no find out the meaning and true use of any Rule or Word, and have none present to help thee ; make a mark therat with thy Pen or Pin, until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other Learned Scholar, of whom thou mayest inquire, and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammer, or other such like things as those of thy Condition are usually unacquainted with ; rather assure thy self that all wise Men will commend thee that desir'st Knowledge which many reject ; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their scottish Ignorance, like Scoggens Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumpimus* for those dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpimus*, tho it be never so good . Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book, First, the true understanding of it in the Matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar ; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher . And for the first, Where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner , and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason . Thou hast but two principal things to learn : to spell truly any word of one Syllable, and to divide truly any word of many . For the first, I have disposed Syllables so in the first Book, however at the first sight they may seem common, so as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set down, or at least so many like, both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalte not be skilful in . And I have begun with

## The Preface unto Reader.

with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they, first learned, all other might follow with very little labour. These Syllables known (because all words be they never so long or hard, be made of them; thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easy and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that Point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the first Book I have differed in writing many Syllables from the usual manner; yea from my self in the rest of my Work, *temp* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*), and *Plum* not *Plumme*; my reason is, I have put there no more Letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom, yea often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the Speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to the present use of reading words of one Syllable, which thou hast learned to Spell, that so thou mayest have nothing in the second Book to learn, but only division of words, and other hard Observations. The Titles of the Chapters and Notes in the Margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee. Also where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounc'd, I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many wherein the best English men in this Land are not agreed. As some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious*, as from the Latin *malitiosus*. So some write *Germane* from the Latin, some *German* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper Names, or strange words of Art in several Sciences, nor the unknown Terms of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary Rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou chiftest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maist with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before forty. Follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here which he knew not; neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use these Books; then divide thy Scholars into two, three, or four sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, altho thou hast a hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest, of like forwardness, in one Lesson or Form, as in Grammar-School, and so go through the whole number, not making above four Companies at the most; so that thou shalt have but four Lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty Lectures tho but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldest hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more, together; hear two or thre that thou most suspectest to be negligent, or of a childish conceit, and let all the others attend; or let one read one Line, Sentence, or Part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest Nature: and thus doubt not but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several Lessons. For by opposing each other as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation and fear of Discredit, will make them strive who shall excel; by this means also, every one in a higher Form will be able to help those under him, and that without los of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the

## The Preface to the Reader.

the framing and sweet tuning of the Voice, I have given this help; I have added for Prose all sorts of Stile, both Dialogue and others; and for Verse, Psalms, and other Verses of all the several sorts usual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, - that as they tender the good Education of the Youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Grammarians, to hear their Children pronounce; and so help such with their Discretion, that desire to use this Book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little Children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded; which is the only cause of such woful Ignorance in so many Men and Women that cannot now write (without great Error) one Sentence of true English; therefore let Parents now be careful to whom they commit their Children.

But to return to my teaching Tradesman; if thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the Directions given in all places in the Book, and as thy Scholar is in saying his Lesson, mark what Words he misseth, and note them with thy Pen and Pin, and let him repeat them at the next Lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his Fellows also remember them, to oppose him in their Propositions. But me thought I heard thee say, that my Reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much Money in a Book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply, That this little young Child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer, That a Remedy is provided for that also, which is this, first the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this Book, making the first Part of my second Page the Matter thereof, which in my Opinion he did with good reason; for a Child may by this Treatise almost learn to Spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being *first* learned, being the Ground-work of Spelling, all the rest of this Work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if a Child should tear out every Leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtful: for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if thou be a reasonable Man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the Letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so prattled and lisped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the easy and speedy attaining of the learned Languages; an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my Profession, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good-will, and give Glory to God...

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t  
v u w x y z &

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R  
S T V U W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t  
v u w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R  
S T V U W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R  
S T V U W X Y Z.

A f i s i ß f l f f f f f f  
z e i ö ü.

# The FIRST Book of the ENGLISH Schoolmaster.

## C H A P. I.

**T**eaching all Syllables of two Letters, beginning with the easiest, and joining them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c), betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two Letters.

a e i o u

Ab eb ib ob ub  
Ad ed id od ud  
Af ef if of uf  
Ag eg ig og ug  
Ah eh \*\* oh \*\*  
Al el il ol ul

Am em im om um  
An en in on ua  
Ap ep ip op up  
Ar er ir or ur  
At et it ot ut

Ak ek ik ok uk

Ac ec ic oc uc

As es is os us

Az ez iz oz uz

Bi ei \* ci \*

By ey \* oy \*

Bu eu \* ou \*

Dip ew \* olm \*

Fr ex ix ox ux

If ye do ill, fie on us all.  
Ah it is so, he is my so.  
Wo be to me, if I do so.

a e i o u

Ba be bi bo bu  
Da de di do du  
Fa fe si fo fu  
Ga ge gi go gu  
Ha he hi ho hu  
La le li lo lu  
Ma me mi mo mu  
Na ne ni no nu  
Pa pe pi yo pu  
Ra re ri ro ru  
Ta re ti co cu

Ka ke ki ko ku  
Ca ce ci co cu  
Da le si lo lu  
Za ze zi zo za

Ia ie si jo su

Ya ye \* yo \*

Wa be bi bo bu

Wa we wi wo hu

Qua que qui quo \*

Up go on, I ice a Py,

So it is; if I do ly,

Wo is me; Oh I dy,

You see in me no lye to be.

This Title of the Chapter must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his Vowels and after two or three days when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Consonants; and so proceed with the other words of art as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word before he be perfect in the old.

c before a e u, like k; but before e, or i, like f, if no other letter come between ( Now may you teach your Scholar that he can spell no word without a Vowel ).

Teach him that (r) is put for (i) the Vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

## C H A P. II.

**T**eacheth to join the two former sorts of Syllables together, I mean, ( ab and ba ) and so the rest ; with practise of Reading the same sort of words of three Letters. And here you see that this, and every new Chapter, doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholars may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Scholars to call these words, syllables ; and that so many letters as we spell together , we call a Syllable ; and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a Child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child , I have used such Syllables as are used for English words.

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a Vowel, Consonant, and a Syllable ; you may now teach him what a Diphthongis, especially those in the former Chapter.

*ai, ei, oi, au, eu, uu.*

Wa bah ba bad, ba bat, bat bay	
We bed, be beg be bet	
Bi bid, bi bis, bi bil bi lit	
Bo bot, bo bon, bo bos boz boy	
Bu bud but bus, bu bul bu but buz	
Da dad dag day dam daw day	
De den der, de dew	
Di din dig dim did dip	
Do dog dol dopt dor dot dow	
Du dup dul, du dun	
Fa fal fan far, fa fat	
Fe fed fel fe fen few	Fi fil fin fi fim
Fo fog foz fop, fo foy	Fu ful fur
Ga gad, ga gay	Ge ges get
Gi gib, gig git	Go gob gop got
Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut	
Ha had hag hap, ha hac haw hay	
He hed hel hem hen hew	
Hi hid him, hi hip his hic	
Ho hod hog, ho home, ho hot hop	
Hu hulf hug hul, hu hum hur	
La lad lag lap, lay las law lap	
Le lad leg, le les let	
Li lib lig lim, li lip	
Lo lob, lo lol lop, lot low	
Lu lug, lu lut	
Ma mad mam man, ma map mak mow, may	
Me meg man mes. Mi mil, mi mis	
Mo mod mas mow. Mu muil mum mur	
Na nag na nam. Ne nel nev new	
Ni nib nir nip. No nod nor noz now. Nu num mun nuc	
Pa pan pas pat paw pay. Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pit.	

Po pod pot. Pu pul pus put  
 Ra rag ram ran rad rac raw ray  
 Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip  
 Ro rob rod res rot. Ru run rut rug run  
 Ta cap tar ter. Te teg tec ten tew. Ti tib til tin tip tot.  
 To tog tom top tow tay. Tu iub tug tun tur  
 Ca cal calm can cap cat  
 Ke ked key, ki kid kis kit  
 Co cob cod cog, co com cow con. Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut  
 Sa sad sag lam, sa saw. Se sel set. Si sip sir sit.  
 Ho lob som lot sow. Su sum, su sup  
 Ja sag jar jow. Je jet jew. Ju d  
 Ye yel yes yet  
 Wa van bat bat. We ver  
 Wu wag wal wan was way. We wel wed wit  
 Wo wil wil, wo wol wot  
 Wu qua quat. Qui quig qui qui

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay  
 Nag : kill him well, and feel he be fat ; and I will rid me of him,  
 for he will be but dull as his dam : if a man did well for him, I will  
 tell him of it ; if not, I do but rob him, and so God will vex me,  
 and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jaw bone of him ill.

## C H A P. III.

**S**etteth down only all those Syllables that are of three letters, beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu  
 Bja bje bji bro bju  
 Cha che chi cho chu  
 Clac cle cli clo clu  
 Cra cre cri cro cru  
 Dra dre dri dro dru  
 Diva dwe dwi dwo dwu  
 Fla fle flt flo flu  
 Fra fce fri fro fru  
 Gla gle gli glo glu  
 Gna gne gni gno gnu  
 Gra gre gri gro greu  
 Kna kne kni kno knu  
 Pla ple pli plo plu  
 Pra pre pri pro pru

B 2

Sca sce sci sco sca  
 Sha ske ski sko sku  
 Sha she shi sho shu  
 Sha sle sli slo slu  
 Shma lme lmi lmo lmu  
 Shna lne lni sno snu  
 Spa spe spi spo spu  
 Sta ste sti sto stu  
 Shwa swe swi swo swu  
 Squa sque Squi squo squ  
 Tha the thi tho thu  
 Tra tre tri tra tru  
 Twia twe twi two twu  
 Wha whe whi who whu  
 Wha wre wti wro wru

C H A P.

In this kind of words of one Sylla-  
 ble, we use only (c) before (a, o, u) and  
 (k) before (e) and  
 (y) and not other-  
 wise, except in feign-  
 ed words, as Cis for  
 Ci sil, Kate for Kathe-  
 rine : and in some  
 proper names, as Cis,  
 the father of Saul; but  
 we use(s) before any  
 vowel , therefore  
 have I placed them  
 as you see.

This speech is  
 made only of words  
 taught before, where  
 you are not to ob-  
 serve the sense, be-  
 ing frivolous, but on-  
 ly to teach distinct  
 reading.

Ask the Learner  
 what Consonants  
 will follow (b) and  
 let him answer (l) or  
 (r) and practice him  
 in all the rest. For  
 the more perfect he  
 is in them, the more  
 ease and benefit you  
 shall find when you  
 come to the rules of  
 Division in the sec-  
 ond Book.

I call (b) a Conso-  
 nant here and else-  
 where for examples  
 sake, which properly  
 is not so , to avoid  
 multiplicity of rules.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter Chapters are repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every Form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

## C H A P. IV.

Here are adjoined the Syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with ab). And then teach them to read words made of these syllables.

Bla blad, ble ble bles blim, bli blis, blo blot  
 Bra brag bran, bra brat bray  
 Bre bred breb brew, brim bro brow  
 Cha champ chay chas chat che chew.  
 Chi chil chip. Cho chon chup. Chu chul  
 Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew  
 Cri crib croccop cros crobo, cru crum  
 Dra drab drab drag dram draw drap  
 Dre dreg, dri drin, dro drop, dru drum. Dre dwel  
 Fla flag flat flambon, lie fied  
 Fli fit flo flor flor flor, flu flur  
 Fre frey, fre frey, fri frig, frog from frost  
 Gla glad glas, glo glew gli gled  
 Glo glos glow, glu glum glut. Gna gnat gnalm  
 Gra graf gras gray gri grig gru gro gras.  
 Kna knap knaw, kni kn't  
 Kno knoz knew knu knub knur  
 Pla plat play. Plo plo plo plow, plu plumb  
 Pra prat pray, pri pres, pri prig. Dca lcap lcan scar  
 Ske skeg skept skew, ski skill skin skip  
 Sco scos sca. Scul scum. Sha sha shal shed shel shew  
 Sla slob slay, sle slew. Sli sli sli sli slo slop sli, slu slu  
 Dre smet, smi smit, smo smu smut  
 Sna snag snap snat, sni snip, sno snow, sun snut  
 Spa spar spar, spe spid spen spew  
 Spi spin spil spi, spo spoc, spu spur  
 Sha stag star stat stay, sle stem  
 Str str str str, sto stod stow, stu stub stuff star  
 Swa swad swag swan, swap sway, swe swel  
 Swi swig swit swim  
 Tha tha tha tha, the them then they  
 Th thin this, tho thou. Thu thus  
 Tra trap tra tre try. Tri trim trip

Whom whom whom, whom whom tens. Whi twig  
 Wha whi who when when when, whi whip, who whose whom  
 Whi wige, whi wren, whi wige, whi wren wroc  
 Spua spua squad iquat, squi iquat.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me,  
 hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my  
 cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my  
 way: Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his  
 staff that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the  
 skull, and a cross blow on the leg; so that I did skip at it,  
 yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glass my bad spot;  
 and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so  
 far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I  
 may know what I am to do.

## C H A P. V.

**S**etteth down first all Syllables of four Letters, beginning  
 with three Consonants. Secondly, joineth them like  
 the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly,  
 it teacheth Syllables made of Diphthongs.

Hcra scre scri scrs scrn	Htra stre stri stro stru
Hkra skre skr i skro skru	Hpla sple spli splo splu
Hcla sclc scli sclo sclu	Hpra tpre spri spzo spzu
Hkla skle skli sklo sklu	Htha thre thi thzo thzu
Hhla shle shli shlo shlu	Hwra chwe chwi chwo chwu
Hhra shre shri shzo shru	
Hcra scrap, sc ac scrat, scri scrub	
Hhra shrap, shred, shrew, shri shrig shril shru shrub shrug	
Hcra strag, strau stray, stce, stras, stci strct strct	
Hpla splat, spli splic	
Hpla iprac, ipre ipre, spri sprig	
Htha chral, chzo chz t, thru hym	
A all tail quail, stal, staio, b.a.bain twain, wa wait	
Brau braul scrail, lau laud	
Tot voi voi spoil, for soin coin, boi bois	
Du our your stout foul foul le ud scoul clound, howe hous	
Fee feed bleed, shee sheep, fee feel heel queen	
Woo book look hook stood, foot hool stool	

Oppose your Scholar in these, as willed you in the third Chapt. for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (h) or (ch)

Make your Scholars know perfectly these Diphthongs and use them to spell the two last by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo,

## C H A P.

## C H A P. VI.

**T**eaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

The former Chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: These are of endings which we call Terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use Syllables that are no words.

Alb elb ilb olb ulb  
 Abs ebs ibs obs ubs  
 Ach ech ich och uch  
 Acl ecl icl ocl ucl  
 Alb elb ilb olb ulb  
 Adg edg idg odg udg  
 Ads eds ivs ods uds  
 Als els ilf olf ulf  
 Ald eld ild old uld  
 Alk elk ilk alk ulk  
 Alm elm ilm olm ulm  
 Alb elb ilb olb ulb  
 Alp elp ilp olp ulp  
 Als els ils ols uis  
 Alt elt ilt olt ult  
 Amb emb imb omb umb  
 Amp emp imp omp ump  
 Ams ems ims oms ums  
 And end ind ond und  
 Ang eng ing ong ung  
 Ank enk ink onk unk  
 Ans ens ims ons uns

Ant ent int ont unt  
 Alp elp ilp olp ulp  
 Aps eps ips ops ups  
 Apt ept ipt ope upe  
 Arb erb irb orb urb  
 Ard erd ird ordurd  
 Ark erf irf orf urf  
 Arg erg irg org urg  
 Ark erk irk ork urk  
 Arm erm irm orm urm  
 Arn ern irn orn urn  
 Arp erp irp orp urp  
 As ers ics ors urs  
 Art ett ict ort urt  
 Ash esh ish os h ush  
 Ask esk isk esk usk  
 Al esl isl osl ufl  
 Alp elp ilp olp usp  
 Alt est ist ost ult  
 Ach e:hich och uch  
 Alt elt ilt olt ult  
 Ars ers ics ors urs

## C H A P. VII.

You may sometimes spell this way if the word will be more easy; which is especially when the word endeth in - (cb, gh, or sh) for then they cannot easily be divided.

**A**djoineth the Syllables of the former Chapters with the first of those Chapters, and others that begin Syllables, with such practice of reading, as before:

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl, scabl wabl.  
 Pe ped pedl. Bi bib bibl nibl, dri drbl, scri scribl.  
 Co cob cobl. Go gob gobl, hov hobl.  
 Hu hub hubl. Stu stub stubl.  
 Crac crab crabs, dra drab drabs, sta stab stabs.  
 We web webs. Ri rib rids.  
 Lo lob lobs, so lob lobs, tu tub tubs.  
 Ri rich, whi which, mu much, lu such.  
 La lad lads, ha shad shads squads. Be bed beds pe peds.  
 Li lid lids, Go god gods rods. Ba bat bast snail.

Va

Ha ha haft. De det dett clest. Si gif gift list list, si list clift  
Lo los los los. La laught. Hi hi nigh.  
Da dag dagl, wragl dragl scragl  
Si gig gigl, wrig wri wrigl. Go geg gogl  
Ba bal bald, Sca scal scald, He hel held geld  
Si gil gilt, mil mild, child wild. Ca cal calf half ralf  
Pe pel pelf shelf twelf. Cu gul gulf  
Ba bal balk chalk walk stalk  
Bi mil milk silk. Yo yol yolk. Nu hul hulk  
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fi film. Ho holm  
Fa fal falm. Sei sel stolm. Swa swol  
Sca scal scalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Cu gul gulf  
Fa fal fals. Nu puls  
Fa fal felt. Sha shalt. Be hel belt felt melt smelt  
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt  
La lam lamp, Rem kemb, Com come, Dum dumb chumb  
Cam camp cramp damp lamp, Shri shrimp  
Po pom pom, Du dum dump, Ju sum jump crump stomp  
Da dam dams damps, Ste stem stems, Plu plum plums  
Da dan dahn daunce faunce faunc launc thaunc  
Fe fen fenc henc pene, Qui quince since, Ou oun ouns  
Ba ban band land sand wand. Be bend lend spend send  
Fi fin find blind wind. Wo bond. Ho hound bound round  
Ha han hang. Si sin sing thing string  
Nu you young strong wrong. Du dun dung  
Ba bak bank rank blank flank frank shank  
Li lin link brink pink shrink. Mon monk  
Pa pan pant plant. Gra graftint haunt  
Be ben bent lent ment rent went shent spent  
Di din dint mint flint hnt splint  
Fo fon fent wont, hu hunt laun blunt  
Da day dapl grapl gripl. Co cou coul  
Ca cap carp, caps traps chaps, hi hips lips quips  
Ho sop sops cops tops ehops drops stops  
Ca cap capt carpt lapt chapt scrap. Be kep kept  
Di dipt ripi skipt tipt skipt tript script  
Do do dapt sopt copt cropt. Su sup supt  
He her herp. Cu cur curb  
Ca car card carf dwarf wharf. Tu turf turf  
Ba bar barg larg charg. Wer ve verg  
Wi dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su sur sur sprung

\* The reason  
of this differ-  
ence is shew-  
ed before.

Ba bar bark hark mark park clack spark  
Wo wor work. Lu lur lurch  
Ba bar barn farm harm warm charm swarm  
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wor worm worm  
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fi fern quern hem  
Bo bo burn curn oren. Bu bur burn turn spurn  
Ca ca ca p ha p wap sharp  
We vere. Wo w is. Cu cur curs  
Ta cart var ha p re quare war smart mart  
Da \* au dash la h. Ra rash gna gnash  
Di dit dit Fox lo short. Hu hur hurt  
Fr frish. Fi ish Fish  
Cu Gush r uh bluh b ush crush push dash  
Ca cas mask ark. Des desk. Hu hus husk musk  
Fr fris f st will. Mu must rust  
Ga gas gasp w alsp. Ni rilp whisp crisp  
Ca ca t vat fa t lath walt vall vass chaff  
Be bes b t. Je test red nest west yell chest west  
Fi fis fi t l. Twit. Co co co t hoit lost most post  
Du das du i su i must rust  
Ra rat rat. I ket ket. Li tit titl spittl. Ruk ruttl.  
Ba ath ba h. Fa fach hath lath laith wath  
Wat i h fith with Do oth doth mouth souh slouth  
Thyu thuit, ihra thash thre thresh, tho throng.  
Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?  
What hast thou that is thine own?  
A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,  
Both Bridle and Saddle, and Child in the Cradle;  
But no bag of Gold, house or freehold.  
My coin is but small, find it who shall,  
For I know this myself, it is all but pelf.  
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:  
She doth yield me milk, her skin soft as silk.  
I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp;  
A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,  
With a pot of good Drink, full to the brink,  
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.  
Thus much in haste may serve for a taste,  
And so I must end, no vain words to spend,

CHAP.

## C H A P. VIII.

**T**eaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants, containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taughe  
 Ci eight, he height weight. Si sight bright  
 Ou bought ough, caught wrought laught  
 Ku rug rugle rugles.  
 Wel belch welch. Fi filch milch pitch  
 Am amb ambl bram, le. Scrc screml. Ni nim nimbl  
 Fu fumb fumbl cumbl. Ni nim nymph  
 Am amp ampl bramble example. Tem templ. Pim pimpl  
 Vu pum pump pumpel. Pom pomps. Pumps  
 Bla blanch branch quanch. Ben bench, wi winch  
 Ca can candl handl. Spren sprendl  
 Ma man manel. Spran sprantl. Gran grantl  
 Len tench. Ni nin ninth. De dep depeh  
 Ca can campy stampe. Tem tempt. Stum stumpe  
 Bi kin kindl spindl. Bu bundl  
 An ankl. Wi wingl springl. Un unkl  
 Ma mangle rangl wangl. Ni mingl singl  
 Ga garb garbl marbl marbl. Cu cur curdl  
 Ci circ circl. Fa far farbl. Gir girdl. Hu hur hurdl  
 Ga gar gargl. Pa pur purbl. Bi kir kire kirel mirel  
 Tu turrl. Wo woz woziid. Cu cur curld  
 Ca cast castl. Wi za wazsl. Thi thistl. Ju jug jugl  
 Du dash dasht laht laht. Vu push pusht rulhc  
 As ask askt. Cla clasp claspe  
 Ca catch match scratch. It itch which

Len length strenght. Eight weight weights.

Hand handl handle. Spin spindls hundls girdls.

(worlds  
Turtle)

As I went thorough the Castle-Yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I sought how I might wrestle on, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this World how to wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The End of the First Book.

For a here  
many put an :  
we may put a  
before a not  
pronounced.

Words ending  
in four Con-  
sonants most  
of them being  
the plural  
number.

## The Second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught pl. in and easie wayes how to divide truly and certaintly, any long and hard words of any Syllables; with Rules for the true writing of any word.

## C H A P. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, and other necessaay Rules and Observations, especially Words of one Syllable, both for true Writing and Reading.

Mast. **D**o you think your self sufficient ly instructed to spell and read suffi- cient ly any word of any syllables  
I le, that now we may proceed to teach Rules for the true and  
easy di- vi- si- on of any word of many syllables.

Schol. Sir I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable.

Mast. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell to-ge-ther: as in di- vi- si- on you see are four syllables.

Schol. How many letters be in a syllable?

Mast. Any number under nine. As I do say that Welsh Knight brought strength.

Schol. What letters makes a syllable?

Mast. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u; as any, e- vil, I do, o- ver turn- eth, u- ni- ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two Vowels together in one Syllable: what shall I do with them?

Mast. You must then call them a \*Diphthong; which is no- thing else but a sound made of two Vowels.

Schol. Will any two Vowels make a Diphthong?

Mast. No, \*none that are fully sounded, but these; ai, ei, oi,

\*For when au, eu, ou, oo, ee, as in say, either coin, taught, cunuch, ought, one is little sounded, I call them im- proper Diph- thongs, A, E O, E, in Latin words make a Diphthong.

which when you find you must join toge- ther, except in some proper Names; as in Be-er the- ba, Na tha-na- el, so in se- ch a gree ing; and in such words, where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (ee) as see, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no Diphthong, and therefore may not be joyned.

Schol. Yet do I find, ja, je, ji, jo, ju, va, ye, vi, vo, vu, joined together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas; value verily, vise, vow: I pray you, are they then no Diphthongs?

Mast. No, for j and v joined with a vowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from Vowels into Consonants; as A-hi-jah Vulc- ure.

Schol.

Schol. What mean you by a Consonant ?

Mast. I mean all the other letters except the vowels ; which can spell nothing without some of the vowels ; as take (e) out of strength, strength will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word ; yet it is Consonans. none of the vowels.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel ; but when they be consonants they differ : for (y) is also a consonant when it is soyned in the beginning of a syllable with a vowel, as in yet, you ; so jet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded ?

Mast. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath (e) not two principal uses. The first and chiefest is to draw the syll- sounded. lable long ; as he is made mad.

A mill dam, a sore mad dame.

My man hath cut my boise mane.

A great gap, gape wide.

Spare the iper. Beware of war.

Feed until thou hast well fed.

You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.

He hid the Ox hide.

It is a mile to the mill.

A little pin, my flesh doth pine.

A manch of six good for the fire.

A dor sitteh on the dore.

Tess the ball, rose the wort.

You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.

Rudd is not rude.

A tun of wine, a tunc of a song.

Schol. What is the second use ?

Mast. It changeth the sound of some Letters ; but this use, with the further declaration of this Letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another plate.

Schol. Are no other Letters not at all, or but little pronounced ?

Mast. Yes, very many ; as (a) is not pronounced in Earth, Goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all

Letters I will set downe afterwards, when I have given you more

In this  
Second, when  
e is long, it is  
commonly  
doubled, and  
makes a  
diphthong.

Make your  
Scholars very  
perfect in  
these, and  
then you may  
try them in  
other the like.

Letters not  
pronounced.

more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you  
are better able to use them.

## C H A P. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how  
many syllables are in every word.

Mast. If you will gently observe these things, you cannot  
err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will  
proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully  
mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest  
word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and plea-  
sure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast  
in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward. And  
I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught  
by any: I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first gene-  
ral rule, or the chiefest ground in this work.

Mast. Briefly it is this: Mark how many vowels you have  
in a word, as in strength, ti ed, e spied, sub mis sion, sa lu ta ti on,  
re ge ne ra ti on, ex tra or di na ri ly, in which seven words  
you have as many syllables as vowels, and above seven sylla-  
bles I remember no word to be.

Sch. But I find the contrary even in this rule; for in  
these words, you, have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed: therefore you must know, that  
you can hardly find a general rule without some exception.

Sch. How many exceptions hath it?

Mast. Three: The first is, when there is (e) in the end of a  
word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced,  
as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) sounded in chief, not (e).

Sch. What is the second exception?

Mast. The second is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in  
may, your, then you have two vowels in one syllable.

Sch. Are there not three vowels in your?

Mast. No: for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel  
in the same syllable is a consonant.

Sch. What is the third exception?

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James,  
re serves, al ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more  
shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Mast. Yes, after (e) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quest, queen, quick; and sometimes after (g) as in Gaoler, language; otherwise never; unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, ev'n Heav'n,

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double consonants.

The plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring Scholars to present practice.

One consonant. a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

b We call that simple that is not compounded:

c The simple will keep the same letters as when it was simple.

### CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Mast. Mark then these rules following, and you shall never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following, as in tri-al, mu-ni-al, say-ing tri-umph, E-phraim, likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-der, let-ter, dis-ser, com-mon, ne-cess-i-ty, &c. Except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in Plummes, hilles, whippes, cragges; for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Mast. When naming a thing, we speak of more than one: as one whip we call the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Scho'. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Mast. You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joi-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, except compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Mast. When two several words, which we call simple words, are joined together; as in safe-guard, two syllables, not sa-ve-guard, three syllables: because it is made of compoundes of two several words, safe and guard; so wher-of, wherein, here-out, un-even, lame-ness, wise-ly, where you must note, that if the last part i.e. an addition only, and signify nothing, as evenness in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel before him,

Therefore (x) is called a double consonant. Two consonants. as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-er-cist: the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of two consonants, (t) and (s), and (ds) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two diverse consonants between two vowels?

Mast. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joined; for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Echo. How then shall I know which are consonants that may begin a word, and therefore be joined?

Mast. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as, bles-s, chaw, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flam-, feet, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shal-, skip, clew, smart, shew, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joined in words of more syllables?

Mast. Mark then diligently here, restore, not thus restore, because (r) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus restore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-train, ex-cer-ble, and such like: but in god-ly, se-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mourn-ing, &c. the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these, (d), (lp), (mp), (dg), (rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lod-ged, because (g) may begin a word.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Mast. Yea, altogether: for as many consonants as can, be joined and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joined?

Mast. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have ordinary English words, as scraps, shew shrink, broke, split, spring, thrawl, thwart.

Schol.

Three or  
more conso-  
nents.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words where  
in many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you rememb're what hath  
been taught. As for this word constrain, you must not say  
constrain, or constraint, or constrain, or constrain, but con-strain,  
because (as) cannot begin a syllable, (str.) can; therefore it  
must begin it; so im-ply, king-dom, de-struction, ac-know-ledg,  
trans-gesh, &c and this rule you must carefully still practice,  
that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why  
every Consonant must go to this Syllable rather than that.  
But still look as before, that some compound words must be  
marked, as, mis-like, dis-like, trans-pose, with out through-  
out, &c. which if they had been simple words, we must have  
spelled them thus, mi-like, di-like, tran-spouse, as ye have  
leaved; because in compositions every word must have his  
own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: Object.  
speaking strength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught.

Mast. I know it well: yet because, if such words should be  
so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to  
bring a needless oppression on Childrens memories) and that  
the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word,  
therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may  
you by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and  
with judgment any English word that can be laid before you.

Answ.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of  
necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are  
of years able to discern; yet many will not easily believe that  
little Children can conceive them, and make use of them;  
and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Mast. But experience hath caught the contrary: for a child  
of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easily conceived these  
rules, being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not  
to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the  
old. The words of art here used are not above eight in all:  
the most of them I would have the Child learn, while he is  
learning to spell in the first Book, as I have given direction  
there in the beginning; which words there, and rule here, be-  
ing orderly taught, as is perceived, never (by the blessing of  
God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no  
man with prejudicte opinion do reject them before he hath  
made trial upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all  
such

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers; yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading; yet he may at the second.

Such as teach to write other wayes than in their plainnesse perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefe necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and the other ableringions for true writing; if your child be very young or dull, troule him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to understand and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them he learns as much, and goeth on as easie, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understandeth when he readeth a chapter in the Bible? yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plaineesse sake, than otherwise I might; knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

#### C H A P. IV.

This Chapter layeth so thā more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; besées that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of the letters; I pray which are they?

Mast. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the vowels went before; as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, oc, ue, ag, ug, so in eg, ig; as in hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love: so cave, save, silve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k as in accord; but with e like s as in place, race, so sic, nice, truce, trucc: allog, age, stag, stage, so cag, cage, hug, huge, deluge, so hang, strange, string, fringe: so larg, large; in most of which e doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age, hug, huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg, drudg. So it is also when e i or o come before g, leg, ledg, rig, ridg, log, lodg, which vowels before g are never but long except in liege, seige, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e used in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllables long: why is that?

Mast.

Master We see it indeed often, but rather of custom, (as they say) for \* beauty than necessity, as after i, but not after y, as in bie, bye, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chasse, sonne: whereas the learned languages, neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latins say well, as, ros; we well, als, ros. And sometimes we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e, than also with t: yea sometimes we use e at ee two consonants, to draw the syllables long, for difference sake, principally if the e d of them be i, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short, like cradl, ladl, which some men would distinguish by doubling d, as saddle: but it is both unusual and needless to write bibbl and child, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, short; others blinde, binde, wri e c long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrew the natural sound; as if we should write hange with e thus, hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence arise the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like frienge, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swindg him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, friendge, as some think: as the former examples shew, in these words fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

Schol. If this be the custom without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Master Although it were good and easy, both for our own Country-learne s, and strange s, that certain rules were known and practised (which things might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in us to perform, I will you rather to observe the best, and follow that which ye have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

Schol I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e), et he: not at all, or but little pronounced.

Master I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when ea (or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, road, boat, where (a) doth draw the syll-

may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

\* Especially  
after i and u,  
as in espie,  
argue.

Whereas  
some would  
make such  
words as able  
two syllables,  
and that e in  
the end makes  
bl to be as it  
were a syllable  
I can see  
no reason for  
it.

The joining  
of those kind  
of vowels  
is little heard.

Iable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast, best, breast, brest, good, god, coast, cost, as if you wite brede, gode, &c. and heretupon this w<sup>z</sup>d yeat, yeer, yere, is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-titude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c., hu-creature: and therefore in proper names, we commonly p.o-nounce bo:h, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gite-ad, Teko-ah, Bo-az.

- (e) Is not pronounced in George, treuth.
- (i) In shield, field, priest, chief, brief, thieve, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, fress, atchieve, marueil, re-lief, grief, brief, adieu, interier, kerchief, licutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.
- (o) In people, bloud, yeomen, jeopardy.
- (u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, leagu-, dialogue, plague, epilogue, synagogue.
- (b) In lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bdellium.
- (c) In back, pack, deck peck, lick, stick, rock, nock, buck, luck, and all the like: so we use no shor: words ending in (c) without (k); so in those that end in ale, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.
- Schol. Whyp may we not say, that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as c.  
Mast It differeth not much whiche: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long, as in bake, cake, speake, like, look, dukes, yet these that we make shor:, the Latins make the sound in (c) as lac, nec, hic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lack, dick, sick, hock, duck.
- (g) In reign, ensign, flegm, reign, sovereign, Gascoign.
- (h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar, Eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, chrystal, Rhue, Rhenish, Rhetorick, abominable, melancholly. So in foreign proper names, as Thomas, Achaiyah, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginnynge seloom, as Arch-angel, therefore commonly called Arc-angel.
- (gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, sse: but in the end of a word some Countries sound them fully; others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough, others plow, slov, bou; thereupon some write, burrough, some burrow, but the truist is, both to write and pronounce.
- (n) In Solemn, hymn.
- (p) In Psalm, receipt, accompt.
- (l) In Isle.
- (s) Is always written, but little sounded before ch, when the

the syllable is short, nor having another consonant next before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich, which, much, in which custom hath prevailed against rules. But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, approach, cough, bolch, &c

Here many obserue, that custom hath prevailed against reason, else why shold a be written in boar, boar, rather than dore, dote, or i in fruit, rather than in brute? But to know how to write them, and when you shall find all that may breed doubt, see v. vii in the Table at the end of the Book, where you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall arise: and not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Schol. You told me you would obserue something more in words ending in es; I pray you what is it?

Mast. Well rememb're; it is his: † words ending in es, are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular, by adding e, for where it is needful to use e in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needful to use es in the plural, as in jewels, engines, except the singular end in a vowel, or i. w<sup>ch</sup> u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Wherefore you shall find, hands, things, wordes, more usual in the exactest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, altho both ways be common; and this maketh the difference betwixt milles, and miles, uns, and tunes, curs, and cure, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, tunnes, curs, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Schol. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Mast. Yes sometimes; as when the singular number ende h in ce, ch, ge, gd, sc, or sh, as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes; and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Mast. No, for we say, lie, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many others. And sometimes the singular and plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile v. miles.

In such rules  
clustering,  
you must not  
only under-  
stand the first  
original word,  
but all deriva-  
tion rising  
from it.

Note, that  
long soundet  
not in se, not  
sea, is always  
written with  
ee:

† Words of  
the plural  
number.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary  
for the perfecting of a Scholar.

e and o

\* Which  
Grammarians  
call he second  
person.

Pb.

th like (θ) the  
Greek (θ)  
which only  
Scholars un-  
derstand.

gi and ge

\* The first  
sort are so en-  
ded like the  
Latin (g), the  
other like the  
Greek (γ).

Sch. **W**HAT is the first thing next to be learned?

Mast. You shall find some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphongs ee, oo, as he be me she do mother, for bee bee mee shee doo, &c. But \* thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words only borrowed from the Greek to give as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters besides those before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded, as in these words, thank, think, third, throat, thump, except in these words following: that, fathom, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus, and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, therh, therst, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, farthest, seething.

Also g, when e or i follow, brings great hardness to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, g most often sounded as je, as in \* agent, George, Gentile, gentle, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, geld, gew, gaw, gear, vinegar, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar, And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangest, hangeth, hanging. Some men think, that these few words might be thus differently written: a childs gig, a Scottish jig; a gill of fish and a jill of wine: but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable; therefore to be sure when to write g and when j, know that the sound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, saving those words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper Names are written as pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition: otherwise why should Jermaine be written otherwise than the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather than G. se? And this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced, and made two different

ferent names, which is most like at the first to be but one: yea, I have known two natural brethen, both learned, to write their own names differently.

Moreover i before o, is pronounced, as si, as in redemption: except s or x go before i, as question, adiunction, mixtion: and commonly before other vowels, as in patienc, Egyptian; except when a syllable beginning with a vowel, is added to perfect words ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, or st to losy, it is pitying, losyest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing, is to discern when to write c: i z sc, ci or si, or both as in ce, se si ci. Science: therefore many words tha are meerly English, are almost left indifferet, as some write fauet, some faulct, others fauet; so pincer or pinser; bullace, or bullass: some bullies; cisirs or cisrs, but exactly it is scissiers. But because the most are written with s, as s, r, slave, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before u and i, except with those words tht are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in others. Note hat ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c; so it is after e in the end, as temp:rance, prud:nce, ex:llence, grace, &c. except in case, base, cease; or when s is sounded like z, as amaz. Words beginning with trans, he always written with t, circum with c, as transfr, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi before on, mark that ci, and xi, are seldom, suspi ion, compl:exion; si more often, as in those that end in cation, c:ssion, cision, cusion, f:ssion, fusion, g:ssion, h:nsion, tution, mission, passion, pression, pulsion, rision, lession, swasion, version, vision, as red:aption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be obserued?

M st. That divers other words of the same pronunciation, by changing their signification, change also their writing, the Reign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain falleth. Two men came to me their minds are there. Wait on me and sell it by weight.

Nay not so, the Horse doth neigh,  
The Sun sh:nech, my son erpeth.  
Scand still here, that you may hear.  
A true Prophet bringing much profit.

This is by adding something to the beginning or end.

Often like z as in Brasier.

Divers writings of the same sounds.  
Capital Letters.

I heard

before m o n  
like u.  
The proper  
name written.  
Some som.  
The same  
writing of  
divers sounds.

The same  
writing in a  
diverse sense.

\* Which some  
write Hart.

Divers sounds  
and writings  
in the same  
sense (c) like  
que) when you  
have a word  
derived of a  
Latin word  
which endeth  
in (cus) write  
(like) as in  
publike, from  
publicus : but  
when in a  
word that is  
derived from  
a Latin word  
ending in  
(quus) write  
(que) as ob-  
lique from  
obliquus.

I heard that whic h was hard.  
This Willwright cannot write.  
Some men have a great sum of Money.

Sometime we y<sup>e</sup> ndence (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in  
com-, oab ate, custom, somie, son, &c.

Sometimes the same writing is dive sly sounded, as (i)  
sometimes like (z) as we use their us. : And when (i) do. h<sup>e</sup> so  
come betwixt two Vowels as that it may be aken for a Diph-  
thong or Consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the  
same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown, for broun,  
but especially in the end of a word; ye, do now, how, differ in  
sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why  
now, and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou,  
hou; that is, to make a difference between these words, to bow,  
a bow, to sow for sou; and so out and ought, and such like.  
Sometimes we use the same writing for sounds in words dif-  
ferring in signification, as the \* heart of the Hart pauech.

A Fowl can fly over a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: earthly Land, for an ear of Corn.

By Wrothet May, may live till May.

Sometime a word is diversly written and sounded in the  
same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or en-  
tent, or enform: so bottel, bottle: yerk, or jerk: Jail, or Goal. So  
words ending in (i), as monie, journie, tansie, or money, journey,  
tanscy. So words ending in (or) short, may be indifferently  
written with (or and our), as, honor, favor, or honour, favour;  
except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Further you must mark, that words of more than one  
syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as glo-  
rious, frivilous; but words of one syllable wit, (us) as trus, or  
trus.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as in publike,  
when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard  
without the Latin Tongue, from whence most of them be  
borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publike,  
because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both que; so  
Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this  
part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the  
Vowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds; some  
will

will have it before certain Letters; others, when it cometh in a Diphthong; but more reason they have, which write it when another (i) followeth, as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in day. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other word written with (y) for difference sake, altho other-where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before, Psalm, and you did not teach me, that Ps may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a Scholar: the answer is this, That word is borrowed from the Grecians; and they son Consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason*, *Ptolomy*, *Rhadus*, *Stenes*, signifieth the fore-teeth; *pneuma*, spirit or breath; *Cnus*, Bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many Terminations in proper Names, and Latin words, that are not usually in English, as *sous*, *aruns*, *fax*, *ax*: in proper Names, *alz*, *aiz*, *aiz*, &c. This aiz is of the Latin: we use also in Latin Stata, not used in English; we use also to contract words in English, as *hang'd* for *hanged*.

Schol. Have I no more to observe for distinct reading?

Mast. That wh<sup>ch</sup> the Gramarians call accent, which is the lifting up the voice higher in one Syllable than in another, which sometimes dittie-eth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense; where (n) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also, those which we do call \* points, or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like a small half Moon, noteth a small stay: two pricks thus (:) makes a longer stay; and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the Sentence perfect, it is noted thus, ( ) as, Teach me (I pray you) to read,

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for m or n, as m̄ā, man cō for con, &c. and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And long word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as th' intent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, \* th' intent.

Last.

Accents usually omitted in our English prints.

\* The Pointes are thus call'd  
 (,) a Comma.  
 (:) a Colon.  
 (.) a Period.  
 (?) an Interrogaition.  
 ( ) Parenthesis.  
 à ē i ò ü.  
 called Breviations.

\* Called  
 Apostrophe.

24  
Capital Letters.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and Capital Letters, as Robert, Ann, England, Cambridg : As also when we put a letter for a number, as V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand : Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L for Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for Bishops Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor as I think in writing.

Mast. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your Country people, wheresof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on the hill, for the mill standeth on the hill; so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yeib for herb, griff for graff, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half, sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certu for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and suster, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox, a nass, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox, an ass, mine aunt, mine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, noz (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wind, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Mast. Yea, if they be peculiar terms, and no corrupting of words; as the Northern man writing to his private neighbour, may say, My lath standeth near the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth near the Church-yard. But if he should write publickly, it is fitter to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Mast. Nothing at all, (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach

Corrupt pronunciation.  
and writing.

We use to put  
(n) to the  
word, as mine  
for my, when  
the next word  
beginneth  
with a vowel,  
to avoid a ga-  
ping sound.

Peculiar  
terms.

teach you, that you cannot fail in any thing (who you have never any other teacher); yet for your more chearful proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conveniently), not to forsake your Master until you have gone through these Exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of Prose and Verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice; I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lord's blessing. And now will I oppose some of my Fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

## C H A P. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to oppose one another.

Joh. W H D will adventure his Credit with me in opposing for Victory?

Rob. I will never refuse you, or any in our Room, in anything we have learned, begin what you will.

John. How spell you lo?

Rob. l, o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. e, f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f, r, o, m.

Joh. How write you People?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not to, but when I say write, I mean spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, P, e, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What use hath (o) for you give it no sound.

Rob. True, yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Not many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce y, u, not (e) in the end of People?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another Vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then learn it?

Rob. We have learned two principal Uses, one is, to draweth the Syllable long, as h, a, t, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, c, is hate.

C

Joh.

When your  
Scholars shall  
learn this  
Chapter, let  
one read the  
Questions,  
and another  
the Answers.  
When your  
Scholars op-  
pose one the  
other, let the  
Answerer an-  
swer without  
Book.

Joh. How spell you Jēsū? Rob. J, i, e, u, ȝ.

Joh. Dost know you that this is not written with ȝ?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my book; all that he w̄t̄ten with g, c, ȝ there, and our Speller taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J, c.

Joh. How write you Circle? Rob. C, i, r, c, l, o.

Joh. Say now your mind; for if you look but into your Table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore who can must oppose me.

Rob. I confess my error; therefore I will try if I can require it. What spel' e. h b, r, a, n, c, h? Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay, but you should put in (u).

Joh. That skilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you might? Joh. M, i, g, h, t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh), for m, i, t, c, spelleth mite?

Joh. True; but with (gh) is the true writing, and it shoulde have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b), what Consonants may follow? Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)? Joh. r, l, or n.

Rob. How prove you it?

Joh. Because gla spells gla; gn a gna; gr a gra.

Rob. When three Consonants begin a Syllable, how shall I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice set down: besides, put a Vowel unto them, and see whether then they will spell any thing, as to str put a, and it spelleth stra; but two will spell nothing: because he cannot begin a Syllable.

Rob. Dost not str spell?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a Vowel.

Rob. How many Consonants are in this word Rewarded?

Joh. Thre.

Rob. How prove you that?

Joh. Because it hath three consonants without any of the three Exceptions.

Rob. Now divide you them?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you reward?

Joh. Because it is one Consonant before the Voweling.

Rob. And why divide pān a mānd?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a Syllable.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often until he can do it as readily, and pronounce it as naturally as if he spake without Book.

Rob.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as th<sup>d</sup>, admonition?

Joh. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, and ad, then take the next m<sup>m</sup> mo, then put them together admo, so spell and put to the third, admoni, and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you wi<sup>e</sup> this word?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write d. wi ad, then write unto it mo admo, then joyn unto that si admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard Syllables?

Joh. My master doth sometimes practice us in harsh counterfeit Syllables, through all the five Vowels, as in through, threugh, throng, through, throug. Wrash, wreshe, wrist, wrosh, wrasht. Yarmble, yernble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waigh, weight, &c. Waigh, weigh, &c. Jach, jench, jinch, jonech, junch.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what Vowel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? As if you will write from, and know not whether you shalbe write it with a y o

Joh. I would say it with all Vowels thus, fram, fram, fram, fram: unto I have it.

Rob. But goodman Taylor our Clerk, when I went to School with him, taught me no sound these Vowels otherwise than (methinks) you do.

Joh. Who was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say bide, bide, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lye upon, as to bid o<sup>r</sup> command; and bid as bide long, as in abide, bud of a tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three Vowels, a, i, u, are very coarctately and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin Tongue.

Joh. You say true, for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for sa le si so su, to say, saa see sii soo sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (s.) should be sounded like the (s.) and (su) to (sue) one at the day.

Rob. But let me return to oppole you: how were you caught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the Spoken of a Grammeter or Grammimeter, and to obserue how he laboureth to sound the first Letter of a word: as first devised if the Grammeter should pronounce Lord, before he can Dylng according to it found.

Let the unskillful Teacher take great heed of this fault, and let some good Scholars hear their Children pronunce these Syllables.

it forth, he expresteth the sound of (i) which is the first Letter, and so of all the other Consonants.

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound i?

Joh. Only three: si, ci, and so: xi, which is ch.

Rob. Now have you said as well as I: so: (ii) before a Wowel hath commonly sound (i); and now I will give you over for this time, but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few Questions in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every Lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deal with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you over until I have gotten the Memory; for I take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our Wits, help our Memory, and hath many other Commodities. But now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The end of the Second Book.

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### A Short Catechism.

*Act. 12. 16.*

**W**hat Religion do you profess?

The Christian Religion.

*What is the Christian Religion?*

It is the true professing, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

*What call you the Holy Scriptures?*

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old

*Act. 4. 12.* and New Testament.

*17.*

*Deut. 4. 34.*

*¶ 6. 4.*

*Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the Salvation of a Christian?*

Tell

Tell us then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong, and only wise.

How many Persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word and Spirit.

Who created the World?

God.

Whereof did he create it?

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

Who made you?

God the Father.

How did he create you?

In Holiness and Righteousness.

Why were you thus created?

To glorify God.

Are you able to do this of your self?

No.

Why so?

Because I am a Sinner.

How came you to be a Sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?

By the Fall of Adam.

What was his Sin?

Disobedience against God in eating the forbidden Fruit.

Rom. 3. 23.

How came it to pass that you are become a Sinner in Adam?

1 John 1. 8.

Because he was the Father of Mankind.

Rom. 5. 11.

How do you prove that you are a Sinner?

Gal. 3. 19.

By the Testimony of mine own Conscience, and by the Law of God.

Psalms 19. 7.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect Rule of Righteousness, commanding Good, and forbidding Evil; the Sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

How many be there?

Ten.

Rehearse them.

1. Then God spake all those words, saying; I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt,

**Egypt, out of the house of Bondage.** Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

2. Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven Image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the Earth beneath, nor in the Water under the Earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them, for I the Lord thy God am a Jealous God, and visit the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children unto the third and fourth Generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

3. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

4. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day; Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of Work, thou, and thy Son and thy Daughter, thy Man-servant, and thy Maid-servant, thy Cattel and the Stranger that is within thy Gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6. Thou shalt do no Murder.

7. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

8. Thou shalt not Steal.

9. Thou shalt not bear false Witness against thy Neighbour.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours House; thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours Wife, nor his Servant, nor his Maid, nor his Ox, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is his.

*Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment, or a Preface?*

A Preface to the whole Law.

*How be the Commandments divided?*

Into two Tables, or Parts.

*How many be there of the first Table?* Four.

*How many of the Second?* Six.

*What*

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

My Duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

No, because they be not petitious, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them  
by Thought, Word, or Deed? No.

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by Nature to offend both  
God and my Neighbour. Ephes. 2. 3.  
Rom. 3. 10.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our Misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to  
be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternal Destruction both of Body and Soul.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes.

How? By Jesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, Perfect God, and perfect man.

Could there no other meaner Person be found in Heaven or  
Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?

No verily.

Must he needs be God and man? Yes.

Why?

First, Because he must dye for us, and God cannot dye;  
therefore he must be Man.

Secondly, He must overcome Death, which being only  
Man he could not; therefore he must be also God.

How did he serve us?

As he was Man perfectly righteous, he performed the  
perfect Obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of  
God for me: And as he was God, he overcame Death, and  
raised his Body the third day. Heb. 4. 15.  
1 Pet. 3. 18.

Are all Men partakers of this benefit of Redemption pur-  
sued by Christ?

No; there are a number that shall have their part in Hell. Matth. 7. 23.  
8. 13. &c. 45.

Who

Who are they that shall have their part in the Death of Christ?  
Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my Salvation by Christ alone.

Hath every Man this Faith in himself?

No; for it is the gift of God, and not of Nature.

How is Faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached,  
and the inward working of the Spirit.

Rom. 10. 17. How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the Word, and the use of the  
Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any Man know whether he hath true and saving  
Faith, or no? By the Fruits and Marks thereof.

Act. 13. 37. What be the Fruits of Faith?

Heb. 11. 7. A hatred of all Sin, a continual care to please God in  
Psal. 119. 103. the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to God's Word  
1 John 3. 4. and to his People.

Rehearse the Sum of your Faith?

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven  
and Earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which  
was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary;  
suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried.  
He descended into Hell, the third day he arose again  
from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the  
right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he  
shall come to judge the Quick and the Dead: I believe in  
the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholick Church, the Commu-  
nion of Saints, the Forgiveness of Sins, the Resurrection of  
the Body, and the Life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed?

Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening Faith, as of  
the Sacraments and Prayer; and first, What is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is a Seal and Pledge of those benefits of my  
Salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which

Rom. 4. 11.

Which be they ? *which are the Children of God, who are born of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.* *and how whence kings Who ordained them ?* *the Lord Jesus Christ.* *The Lord Jesus.*

To what end ?

To strengthen our Faith, and to further our Repentance. *Mark. 16. 15.*

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament ? *1 Cor. 11. 23.*

Two.

What be they ? *the Sign, and the Thing signified.*

The Sign, and the Thing signified.

In Baptism, which is the Sign signified ?

Water.

What is the Thing signified ?

The washing away of my Sins by the Blood of Christ.

How is your Faith strengthened by Baptism ?

By Baptism I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that *Ann. 6. 4.* both my Sins are forgiven me, and the Punishment due *March. 10. 25.* for the same. *27.*

What do you profess in Baptism ?

To Die unto Sin, and Live unto Righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, whence the Signs that make it ?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signify ?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your Faith strengthened in the Supper of Christ ?

By the Supper of the Lord my FATHER, I am assured, *1. 2. 20. 21.* that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Mouth, so I become mine, so doth my Soul withal receive Jesus Christ, *42. 23. 24.* with all the Benefits of his Death, to be wholly ministered *42. 25. 26.*

Is the Bread and Wine changed into the Body and Blood of Christ, Flesh, Blood, and Bone ?

No, the Bread and Wine of their own Nature are not changed; but in me they differ from other common Bread and Wine; because they be appointed of God to be Signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then durst Christ say, *ye have not yet come to my Kingdom ?*

It is a figurative Speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, and the Lamb is called the Passover, and yet it is not the Covenant nor the Passover, but *Ez. 11. 15.*

*Gen. 17. 13.*

*Rome 1. 1.*

*John 3. 6.*

*Mark 10. 15.*

*2 Cor. 11. 27.*

*1 Cor. 11. 28.*

*2 Cor. 11. 29.*

*1 Cor. 11. 30.*

*1 Cor. 11. 31.*

*1 Cor. 11. 32.*

*1 Cor. 11. 33.*

*1 Cor. 11. 34.*

*1 Cor. 11. 35.*

*1 Cor. 11. 36.*

*1 Cor. 11. 37.*

*1 Cor. 11. 38.*

*1 Cor. 11. 39.*

*1 Cor. 11. 40.*

*1 Cor. 11. 41.*

*1 Cor. 11. 42.*

*1 Cor. 11. 43.*

*1 Cor. 11. 44.*

*1 Cor. 11. 45.*

*1 Cor. 11. 46.*

*1 Cor. 11. 47.*

*1 Cor. 11. 48.*

*1 Cor. 11. 49.*

*1 Cor. 11. 50.*

*1 Cor. 11. 51.*

*1 Cor. 11. 52.*

*1 Cor. 11. 53.*

*1 Cor. 11. 54.*

## The Second Book of the

How do you eat Christ's Body, and drink his Blood?  
Spiritually, and by Faith.

Are all Persons, without exception, recommended to the Supper of the Lord?

John 3. 63.

No.

Who are not so to be admitted?

Children, Fools, Mad-men, ignorant Persons, known Heretics, open and notorious Sinners not repenting.

What must be done that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

2d. 3. 10.

He must prove and examine himself.

Wherein must he examine himself?

1. What knowledge he hath in the Principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

2d. 3. 11.

Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his Sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to bear brotherly love and charity with all Men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of the Communion in themselves?

Yea.

Who be they?

Such as come not in Faith, and are not grieved for their Sins past; as Hypocrites, evil Men, Church-papists, private Ecclesiastes, God's Word; and so many of the Godly as have not sufficiently prepared, to procure a punishment.

2d. 3. 12.

What is the Office of the Ministry? To preach the Gospel, and to administer the Sacraments.

2d. 3. 13.

What is Prayer? A spiritual action of Faith, wherein we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his Glory, and our Content.

To whom must we Pray?

To God only. For in the Name of the Son, and of this Immaculate Name;

In the Name of Jesus Christ.

Forasmuch as you are pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the Name of Saints and Angels.

2d. 3. 14.

What may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the Name of Saints and Angels?

**Because there is neither Commandment, Promise, nor Example in Scripture for it.**

**How must we Pray?** and I do not worship you. **IT** or **WE** **MAT. 6. 9.**

As Christ taught me, saying,

Our Father which art in Heaven: Hallowed be thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven: Give us this day our daily Bread: And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil: For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for ever. Amen.

*How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?*

**Six.** Three concerning the Glory of God, and three our own Necessities.

*What are these Words, Our Father which art in Heaven?*

**A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.**

*What are these Words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for ever?*

**The Conclusion of the Prayer.**

*What do you owe to God for all his Benefits?*

**Thanksgiving.**

*Is it enough you thank him with your Lips?*

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Commandments; which Grace the Lord grant me.

#### *Sundry necessary Observations for a Christian.*

1. **T**HAT we keep a narrow watch over our Hearts, **Prov. 4. 23.** **Gen. 3. 1.** **Words and Deeds continually.**
2. **T**HAT with all care the Time be redeemed, which **1 Cor. 9. 25.** **hath been idly, carelessly; and unprofitably spent.**
3. **T**HAT once in a Day (at the least) private Prayer, **Col. 4. 2.** **and Meditation be used.**
4. **T**HAT care be had to do, and receive good in Company, **Gen. 18. 19.**
5. **T**HAT our Family be with diligence and regard, **Gen. 6. 7.** **instructed, watched over, and governed.**
6. **T**HAT no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the World, than most needs. **1 Cor. 7. 29.** **1 Thess. 4. 11.**
7. **T**HAT we be uncontentious to liberality to **God's Saints, Heb. 13. 16.**
8. **T**HAT we give up the last Bridge to **Widowhood, Col. 3. 4.**

**Lights and Corrections.** (O **Cor. 11. 27.**) **Exhortations.** (O **Cor. 14. 1.**) **Admonitions.** (O **Cor. 14. 1.**)

*Lam. 1. 10.**Prov. 9. 3, 4.*

9. That we prepare our selves to bear the Cross by what means it shall please God to exercise us. *137 ms. 2.*

10. That we bestow some Time, not only in mourning for our own Sins, but also for the Sins of the Time and Age wherein we live. *137 ms. 2.*

11. That we long daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this Life. *137 ms. 2.*

12. That we use as we shall have Opportunity (at least as we shall have Necessity) to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful Person, with whom we may confer of our Christian Estate, and open our Doubts, to the quickning up of God's Graces in us. *137 ms. 2.*

*Eccles. 7. 4.**Phil. 1. 23.**Deut. 17. 13.**Psal. 1. 2.**Phil. 3. 20.**1 Chron. 34.**1 Pet. 1. 14.**2 Pet. 2. 20,**21, 23.**1 Cor. 1. 27.**Rev. 2. 4.**James 1. 22.**Prov. 3. 18.*

13. That we observe the departing of Men out of this Life, their Mortality and Vanity, and alteration of Things below, the more to contemn the World, and to continue our longing after the Life to come. And that we meditate and mule often of our own Death, and going out of this Life, how we must lie in the Grave, and have all our Glory put off; which will serve to beat down the Pride of Life in us. *137 ms. 2.*

14. That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our Knowledge. *137 ms. 2.*

15. That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all Sin, and especially against the Special Sins and Corruptions of our Hearts and Lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most Guiltiness to our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept, and continued. *137 ms. 2.*

16. That we mark now Sin, death and misery in us, that we return not to our old Sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of Sin. *137 ms. 2.*

17. That we fall not from our first Love, but continue still our Affections to the liking of God's Word, and all the holy Exercises of Religion, diligently bearing her, and faithfully practising the same in our Lives and Conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come and meet him, and confess what we hear, either by our Lives or with Report, and so make our daily Progress in Salvation. *137 ms. 2.*

18. That we be often occupied in thinking upon God's beneficent works and formed in them in our hearts, and in our minds. *137 ms. 2.*

19. That we exercise our hands, by working out some delight. *137 ms. 2.*

delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, and the fruition of God's Presence in his glorious and blessed Kingdom.

— 20. Lastly, That we make not these holy Practices of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

*A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.*

A mighty God, and most merciful Father, in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed State, in the clear Glass of thy heavenly Word; so we beseech thee, open our Eyes to see it, and pierce our Hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vile and wicked Creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in Sin, Bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers Lusts, and committing innumerable Sins against thy Majesty, whereby we most justly deserve to endure all Miseries in this Life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God,) who when there was no Power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful Estate, hath made us see and feel in what Cases we were, and provided a most sovereign Remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us; not only kindling in us a Desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively Faith, to lay hold upon him, and be Partakers of all his Benefits, to the Salvation of our Souls. And now Lord, that it hath pleased thee by Faith, to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us Members of his Body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily, according to thine own Image, — wherein our Hearts daily increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our Lives a holy and comfortable Change. O God, enable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of thy many Mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us Full of Glory; and thy blessed Spirit who doth continually Sanctifie and keep up with Faith, Fear and Zeal, in true Holiness and Righteousness all the Days of our Lives. Finally, Seeing of thy infinite Goodness and Mercy, thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy Means, for the daily Increase of thy Grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation; we humbly beseech thee, to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue them amongst us, giving us Grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously to the Glory of thy Name and front of our Brethren, and Salvation of our souls, through Jesus Christ, to whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all Honour and Glory for ever. Amen.

has given us this blessing, and in Christ we have a right to thank him for it. **A Thanksgiving before Morning Prayer; & Call to assistance.**

**O** My Heavenly Father, I thank thee, through Jesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me Grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily Health may be still continued to thy Glory, to the Good of others, and mine own Comfort, in Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

**A Thanksgiving after Meat.**

**O** Lord, seeing my Body to be refreshed with Meat and Drink, and my Mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my Meat to do thy Will, and those Works which belong to my Duty, with all Carefulness and good Conscience; that for these and all other Mercies, my thankfulness in Heart, Word and Deed, may be acceptable in thy Sight, to the end of my Life, through Jesus Christ: to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour, Glory and Thanksgivings, now and ever. *Amen.*

**A Morning Prayer for the Morning.**

**O** Lord our Heavenly Father, we thy poor wretched Creatures, give thee most humble and hearty Thanks, for our quiet and safe Sleep, and for raising us from the same: We beseech thee, for Christ's sake, to prosper us this Day in our Labour and Travel, that it may be to the discharge of our Duty in our Vocation; principally to thy Glory, next to the Profit of thy Church and Commonwealth, and last of all, to the Benefit and Content of our Masters. Grant, dear Father, that we may cheerfully and conscientiously do our Business and Labours, not as Men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou dost not beholdest us with thy fatherly Eyes, who will promised Reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their Vocations, and reward earned everlasting Death and Damnation to them that do unrighteously and wickedly do their Works and Labours: We beseech thee, O Heavenly Father, to give us the Strength of thy Spirit, that we may daily, by thy grace, overcome our Labours, and that the tediums of this life, may be to us a sweet Rest, and Sweet. Fulfil now all thy promises to us, for we are thy people, and we trust in whole thy promises.

*A Prayer for the Evening.*

**M**ost merciful God and tender Father, which besides thing inestimable Mercies declared and given unto us, in the making of the World for our sakes, in redeeming of us by the Death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed Work, in keeping us hitherto in thy Holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular Wealth and Commonalty, hast also most fatherly cared for us; kept us this Day from all Danger both of Soul and Body; giving us Health, Food, and Apparel, and all other Things necessary for the Comfort and Succour of this poor miserable Life, which many others do want. For these and all other thy good Gifts and gracious Benefits, which thou of thine own Goodness only, and fatherly Providence, hath hitherto poured upon, and do presently pour upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy Name, beseeching thee, that all things are now hidden by means of the darkness thou hast sent over the Earth; so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our Sins, which this Day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments: And now as we purpose to lay our Bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this Night and for evermore: and whenever our last Sleep of Death shall come, grant that it may be in thee good Father, so that our Bodies may rest both temporally and eternally to thy Glory and our Joy, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord: So be it.

*The 119 Psalm.*

**B**lessed are those that are undefiled in the way, and walk in the Law of the Lord.

**2** Blessed are they that keep his Testimonies, and seek him with their whole Heart.

**3** For they which do no Wickedness, walk in his ways.

**4** Thou hast charged that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.

**5** O that my ways were made so direct, that I might keep thy Statutes.

**6** So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy Commandments.

**7** I will praise thee with an enlarged Heart, when I shall have

## The Second Psalm.

1. **V** Herewith shall a young Man cleanse his Way, by ruling himself after the Word.

2. With my whole Heart have I sought thee : O let me now go out of thy Commandments.

3. Thy Words have hid in my Heart, that I should not sin against thee.

4. Blessed art thou, O Lord : O teach me thy Statutes.

5. With my Lips have I been telling of all the Judgments of thy Mouth.

6. I have had a great Delight in the way of thy Testimonies, as in all manner of Riches.

7. I will talk of thy commandments, and have respect unto thy ways.

8. My delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

*Proverbs, Chap. 4.*

1. **E**ar, O ye Children, the Instruction of a Father, and give Ear to learn Understanding :

2. For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my law.

3. For I was my father's son, tender & dear in the eyes of my mother.

4. He also taught me, and said unto me, Let thine Heart hold my Words ; keep my Commandments and thou shalt live.

5. Get Wisdom, get Understanding, forget it not, neither decline from the Words of my Mouth.

6. Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee, love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7. Wisdom is the beginning, get Wisdom therefore, and above all Possessions get Understanding.

8. Exalt her, and she will exalt thee ; she will bring thee to Honour if thou embrace her.

9. She shall give a comely Ornament unto thy Head ; yea, she shall give thee a Crown of Glory.

10. Hear, O my Son, and receive my Words, and the Years of thy Life shall be many.

11. I have taught thee in the Way of Wisdom, and led thee in the Path of Righteousness.

12. When thou goest, thy Gate shall not be strait ; and when thou runneth, thou shall not fall.

13. Take hold of instruction, and teach her not precept.

## English School-master.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass not by.  
16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil, and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.  
17 For they eat the Bread of Wickedness, and drink the Wine of Violence.  
18 But the Way of the Righteous shineth, as the light that shineth more and more unto the perfect Day.  
19 The Way of the Wicked is as the darkness, they know not wherein they shall fall.  
20 My Son, hearken to my Words, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.  
21 Let them not depart from mine Eyes, but keep them in the midst of thy Heart.  
22 For they are Life unto those that find them; and Health unto all their Flesh.  
23 Keep thy Heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh Life.  
24 Put away from thee a foward Mouth, and put wicked Lips far from thee.  
25 Let thine Eyes behold the light, and let thy Eye-lids direct the Way before thee.  
26 Ponder the Paths of thy Feet, and let all thy Ways be ordered aright.  
27 Turn not to the right Hand, nor to the left, but remove thy Feet from evil.

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### Psalm 1.

**T**He Man is blest, that hath not bent,  
to wicked read his ear;  
Nor led his Life as Sinners do,  
nor sat in Scorners chair.  
2 But in the Law of God the Lord,  
dare set his whole Delight,  
And in the Law doth exercise  
himself both Day and Night.  
3 He shall be like the Tree that groweth  
fast by the River-side,  
Which bringeth forth most excellent Fruit,  
in her due season.

Even so all things shall prosper well,  
which this Man takes in Hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly Men,  
they shall be nothing so,  
But as the Dust which from the Earth  
the Wind driveth to and fro.  
6 Therefore shall not the wicked Man  
in Judgment stand upright,  
Nor yet the Sinners with him just,  
Shall come in Fine of Right.

7 For truly, the Way of godly Men,  
which the Lord is known,  
And where he walketh, no man can stand.

## The Practice to the

The 4 Psalm.

O God that art my Righteousness,  
Lord hear me when I call,  
Thou hast set me at Liberty,  
when I was bound and thrall.  
3 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,  
and grant me my request,  
For unto thee unceasantly,  
to cry I will not rest.

4 O mortal Men, how long will ye,  
my Glory thus despise,  
Why wander ye in Vanity,  
and follow after Lies?  
4 I know ye that good and godly Men,  
the Lord doth take and chuse ;  
And when to him I make my plaint,  
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin not, but stand in awe, therefore  
examine well your Heart,  
And in your Chamber quietly,  
see you your selves convert,  
6 Offer to God the Sacrifice  
of Righteousness, I say,  
And look that in the living Lord,  
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater Sons crave worldly Goods,  
and Riches do embrace ;  
But Lord, grant us thy Countenance,  
thy favour and thy Grace :  
8 For thou thereby shall make my Heart  
more joyful and more glad,  
Than they who of their Cose and Wine  
full great Increase have had.

9 In Peace therefore lie down will I,  
taking my rest and sleep,  
For thou only wile me, O Lord,  
alone in safety keep.

The 50 Psalm.

The mighty Gods of old had

2 Even from the East,  
and so forth to the West.  
From towards Sion,  
which place he liketh best,

3 God will appear  
in beauty most excellent ;  
Our God will come  
before that long time be spent.  
4 Devouring fire  
shall go before his Face,  
A great tempest  
shall round about him trace.

5 Then shall he call  
the Earth and Heavens bright,  
To judge his Folk  
with equity and right.  
6 Saying, Go to,  
and now thy Saints assemble,  
My parthey keep,  
their gifts do not dissemble.

7 The Heavens shall  
declare his Righteousness,  
For God is Judge  
of all things more and less.  
8 Hear my People,  
for I will now reveal ;  
Lift, Israel,  
I will thee nought conceal.

9 Thy God, thy God  
I am, and will nor blame thee,  
Forgiving not  
all manner offerings to me.

10 I have no need  
to take of thee at all  
Goats of thy fold,  
or Calves out of thy stall.

11 For all the Beasts  
are mine, within the Woods,  
On thousand Hills  
endure mine own Goods.

12 I know for mine  
all Birds that are on mountains,  
All Beasts are mine.

## English School-master.

### The 51 Psalm. The First part.

O Lord consider my distress,  
and now with speed some pity take,  
My Sins deface, my Faults redress,  
good Lord, for thy great mercies sake.  
2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean,  
for this unjust and sinful Act,  
And purifie it once again,  
my hanious Crime and bloody Fact.  
3 Remorse and Sorrow do constrain  
me to acknowledge mine excess;  
My Sins, alas, do full remain  
before thy Face without release.  
4 for thee alone I have offended,  
committing Evil in thy sight,  
And if I were therefore condemned,  
yet were thy Judgments just and right.  
5 It is too manifest, alas,  
that first I was conceiv'd in Sin,  
Yea, of my Mother so born was,  
and yet vile Wretch, remain therein.  
6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love  
the inward Truth of a pure Heart,  
Therefore thy Wisdom from above,  
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.  
7 If thou with Hysop purge this blot,  
it shall be clearer than the Gals,  
And if thou wash away my Spot,  
the Snow in whiteness shall I pass.  
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,  
that inwardly I may find Grace,  
And that my Strength may now amend,  
which thou hast swag'd for my trespass.  
9 Turn back thy Face and frowning Irc,  
for I have felt enough thy Hand,  
And purge my Sins, I thee desire,  
which do in number pass the Sand.  
10 Make clean my Heart within my Breast,  
and frame it to thy holy Will.  
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,  
which may these raging Enemis kill.

### The 67 Psalm.

H At me turn, O Lord,  
and come to me thy Grace,  
To me thy Righteousnesse.

- 2 Then all the Earth may know  
the way to Godly Wealth,  
And all the Nations on a row,  
may see thy saving Health.
- 3 Let all the World, O God,  
give praise unto thy Name;  
O let the People all abroad,  
extol and laud the same.
- 4 Throughout the World so wide,  
let all rejoice with Mirth;  
For thou with truth and right dost guide  
the Nations of the earth.
- 5 Let all the World, O God,  
give praise unto thy Name,  
O let the People all abroad,  
extol and laud the same.
- 6 Then shall the Earth increase,  
great store of Fruit shall fail,  
And then our God, the God of Peace,  
shall bless us eke without.
- 7 God shall us bles, I say;  
and then both far and near,  
The Folk throughout the Earth alway,  
of him shall stand in fear.

### The 104 Psalm.

M Y Soul praise the Lord,  
speak good of his Name;  
O Lord our great God,  
how dost thou appear!  
So passing in Glory,  
that great is thy Fame,  
Honour and Majesty,  
in thee shone most clear.

- 2 With light as a Robe,  
thou hast the world,  
Whereby all the Earth  
thy greatness may see:  
The Heavens in such hue,  
thou didst hue spread,  
That it to a Curtain  
compared may be.

## The Psalms to the

And there with much swiftness  
his Course doth endure,  
Upon the Wings riding  
of Wind in the Air.

4 He made his Spirits  
as Heralds to go,  
And lightnings to serve,  
we see also prest,  
his will to accomplish,  
they run to and fro,  
To live or conforme things,  
as liketh him he doth.

5 He groundeth the Earth,  
so firmly and fast,  
That it once to move,  
none shall have such Power;  
6 the deep and fair covering,  
for it made thou hast,  
Which by his own Nature,  
the Hills would devour.

7 When thy rebukes,  
the Waters do fly,  
And so give due place,  
the Words to obey ;  
At the Voice of Thunder,  
so fearfu they be,  
That in their great raging,  
they haft soon away.

8 The Mountains full high,  
they then up ascend,  
If thou do but speak,  
thy Word they fulfil,  
So likewise the Valleys  
full quickly defected,  
where thou thin appointest,  
remain they no still.

9 Their bounds they shall set,  
how far they shall can,  
So that in their rage  
not that pass they can,  
For God hath appointed  
they shall not return,  
The Earth to destroy more.

## The 112 Psalm.

**T**HE Man is blest that God doth fear,  
and that his Law doth love indeed,  
2 His Seed on Earth God will uprear,  
and blest such as from him appear.  
3 His House with good he will fulfil,  
his Righteousness endure shall still.  
4 Unto the Righteous doth arise  
in trouble joy, in darkness light ;  
5 Compassion is in his Eyes,  
and Mercy always in his Sight,  
6 Yes, pity moveth such to lend,  
he doth by Justice things expend.  
7 And surely such shall never fall,  
for in remembrance had is he,  
8 No tydings ill can make him quail,  
who in the Lord sure Hope doth see.  
9 His Faith is firm, his Fear is past,  
for he shall see his Foes down cast.  
10 He did well for the Poor provide,  
his Righteousness shall still remain,  
11 And his Estate with Praise abide,  
though that the wicked Man disdain ;  
12 Yea, gnash his Teeth thereto shall he,  
and so consume his State to see.

## The 113 Psalm.

**Y**E Children which do serve the Lord,  
Praise ye his Name with one accord.  
2 Yea, blessed be always his Names,  
3 Who from the rising of the Sun ;  
Till it return where it begun,  
is to be praised with great Fame.  
4 The Lord all People doth surmount ;  
As for his Glory we may count,  
above the Heavens high to be.  
5 With God the Lord who may compare ?  
Whose dwellings in the Heavens are,  
of such great power and force is he.  
6 He doth his commandments make  
Things to nothing, and to nought.

7 The Needy out of Dust to draw,  
And eke the Poor which help none saw,  
his only mercy did him move.

8 And Iahim set in high degree,  
With Princes of great Dignity  
that rule his People with great fame.  
9 The Baggen he doth make to bear,  
And with great Joy her Fruit to rear,  
therefore Praise ye his holy Name.

The 20 Psalm.

**I**N trouble and in thrall,  
Unto the Lord I call,  
and he doth me comfort,  
2 Deliver me, I say,  
From lying Lips away,  
and Tongues of false report.

3 What vantage or what thing,  
Get'st thou thus for to fling,  
thou false and flattering Lyer;  
4 Thy Tongue doth hurt, I ween,  
No less than Arrows keep,  
or hot consuming Fire.

5 Alas ! too long I slack,  
Within those Tents so black,  
which Cedars are by name,  
By whom the Flock elect,  
And all of Isaac's Seed,  
are put to open shame.

6 With them that Peace did hate,  
I came a Peace to make,  
and set a quiet Life.  
7 But when my tale was told,  
Counselors I was controul'd,  
by them that loved strife.

The 120 Psalm.

**W**hen the Lord  
again his Sion had forth brought  
From Bondage great,  
and also servitude exorcis'd,  
His Work was such  
as did surmount Men's hearts and thoughts.

2 Our Mouths were  
with Laughter filled then,  
And eke our Tongues  
did shew us joyful Men.

The Heathen Folk  
were forced then for to confess,  
How that the Lord  
for them also great things had done.  
3 But much more we,  
and therefore can confess no less ;  
Wherefore to joy,  
we have good cause as we begun.  
4 O Lord go forth,  
thou canst our Bondage end,  
As to Deserts  
the flowing Rivers send.

5 Full true it is,  
that they which sow in Tears, indeed  
A time will come  
when they shall reap in Mirth and Joy.  
9 They went and wept,  
in bearing of their precious Seed,  
For that their Foes  
full oftentimes did them annoy.  
But they return  
with Joy they sure shall see,  
Their sheaves home bring,  
and not impaired be.

The 148 Psalm.

**G**ive laud unto the Lord,  
from Heaven that is so high,  
Praise him in deed and word,  
Above the starry Sky,  
2 And also ye,  
His Angels all,  
Armies Royal,  
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,  
Which are so clear and bright ;  
The firmament of you be done,  
Ye glistering Stars of Light.  
4 And eke no less,  
Ye Heaven fair,  
And Clouds of th' Airs,

## The Second Book of the

46  
4. For at his Word they were  
All formed as we see ;  
A thin Voice did appear,  
All things in their degree :  
5. Which he set fast,  
To them he made  
A Law and Trade,  
For Aye to last.

### The School-Master to his Scholar.

MY Child and Scholar, take good heed  
Unto the Words that here are set ;  
And see thou do accordingly,  
Or else before thou shalt be beat.

Fifth, I command thee God to serve,  
Then to thy Parents Duty yield,  
Unto all Men be courteous,  
And mannerly in Town and Field.

Tour Cloaths unbuttoned do not use,  
Let not your Hole ungartered be,  
Have Handkerchief in readiness,  
Wash Hands and Face, or see not me.

Lose not your Books, Ink-burn, or Pens,  
Nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band,  
Let Shoes be ty'd, pin Shirt-band close,  
Keep well your Hands at any Hand.

If broken Hos'd or Shoo'd you go,  
Or slovenly in your Array,  
Without a Girdle, or Untrust'd,  
Then you and I must have a Fray.

If that you cry or talk aloud,  
Or Book do rend, or strike with Knife,  
Or Laugh, or Play unlawfully,  
Then you and I must be at Strife.

If that you Curse, Misceal, or Swear,  
If that you Pick, File, Steal, or Lye,  
If you forget a Scholar's part,  
Then must you sure your Points untie.

If that to School you do not go,  
When Time doth call you to the same,  
Or if you罗iter in the Streets,  
When we do meet then look for blame.

Wherefore, my Child, behave thy self  
So decently in all assays,  
That thou mayst purchase Parents Love,  
And eke obtain thy Master's Praise.

### The first Part of Arithmetick, call'd, Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the diverse placing of these Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and this Circle (o) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand : But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right Hand, the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left Hand, the second place ; the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, The further any Figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is ; every following place being greater by ten times than that next before. Thus (5) in the first place, is but five, in the second place ten times, that is, five times ten, which is fifty ; in the third place, five times fifty, which is five hundred, and so forth.

thus placed, 1692, being this present Year from the Birth of Christ is, One thousand, six hundred, ninety two: 5711, being this present Year from the Creation, (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand, seven hundred and eleven. But my Book growing greater than I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner than peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

*Directions for the Ignorant.*

**F**or the better understanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the Numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place; then mark how I have divided the Years of the World in parts, called *five Periods*, which I for plainness sake stick not to call *Chapters*: therefore I begin in my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy Demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou commonly movest thy Questions one of these five ways either, How long was it after the Creation? Or how long after the Flood? How long after the departure out of *Egypt*, and the Law given? How long before Christ? Or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest, is nearell one of those times. If then thou findest the Name as thou seekest, and the Year set by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set down (as thou seest) in the diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekall for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek it in the Roman or *Hebre* Letter, which thou usest to call the Latin Letter, and pass over those in the English Letter; for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammar-Scholar, or other, that would find something only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the English Letter, passing over the others. And because I desire Brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Egypt*, *Affyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not; whose terms thou mayest easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone standing by any Number, signifieth Year. Finally, My first Purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learned Reading; therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other Chapter.

The Second Book to the

C H A P. I.

*After the Creation, God having made the World, and Created A D A M and E V E, their Poverty was Born in the Year after as followeth:*

Year
130 Seth.
253 Enoch.
325 Kenan.
395 Mahalaleel.
505 Jared.
632 Enoch.
686 Mathuselah.
874 Lamech.
1066 Noah.
1556 Shem.
1558 Japhat.
1656 The Universal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of Shem.

C H A P. II.

*After the Flood.*

Year
2 Arphaxad.
37 Sela.
57 Eber.
101 Peleg.
The Tower of Babel built.

*Events.*

263 Shrag.
192 Nahor.
214 Terah.
252 Haran.
352 Abraham.
414 Ishmael.
452 Sodom destroyed.

Year
587 Reuben.
588 Simeon.
589 Levi.
599 Judah.
600 Dan.
601 Napthali.
Asher.
602 Issachar.
Gad.
Zebulon.
604 Joseph.
609 Benjamin.

These twelve were the Sons of Jacob, called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve Tribes of Israel.

*Minerba.*

699 Pharez.
642 Hezrom.
643 Jacob went into Egypt, where they were 215 Years.
Hercules Libpus.

*Aram.*

*Hamathus.*

*Atlas.*

*Aminidas.*

778 Aaron.

783 Moses.

*Job.*

*Naasson.*

*Salmon.*

850 Moses delivered the Children of Israel out of Egypt; and

## C H A P. III.

After the Law given.

## Year

Phaeton burnt.40 *Joshua* brought the People out of the Wilderness into the Land of *Canaan*, and reigned 18 Years.41 *Jubilees* began.58 *Othniel* judged *Israel* 40 Years, whereof *Cusham* the Aramite oppressed them 8 y.Rhadamanthus.80 *Boaz* of *Rahab*.90 *Ehab* and *Shangar* judged 80. whereof *Eglon* the Moabite oppressed them 18 y.Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Trop.Pegasus.178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40 y. whereof *Jabin* and *Sisera* oppressed 20 y.198 *Obed* born of *Ruth*.218 *Gideon* judged 40 y. whereof the *Medianites* oppressed 7 y.Theseus.258 *Abimelech* 3 years.261 *Tola* 23 y.284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the *Ammonites* and *Philistines* oppressed 12 y.Amazones Battle against Thess.311 *Ipsan* judged 7 y.318 *Elon* 10 y.Trop desroyed.329 *Abdon* the *Pirathonite* 8 y.336 *Sampson* 20 y. In the time of these six judged the *Philistines*.

## Year

oppressed.

350 *Jesse* Father of *David*, by *Obed*.356 *Eli* the Priest 40 y.397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40 y.431 *Brutus* came into England, if the *Story* be true.447 *David* reigned 40 y.*Nathan, Asaph, Haman, and Jedutha* Prophets.477 *Solomon* reigned 40 years, and

481 in his fourth year, built the Temple before the Birth of Christ, about 926 y.

## C H A P. IV.

Before Christ.

939 Temple built.

900 Homer, Hesiod.

866 Rehoboam reigned over *Judd*

17 y.

182 Abijam 3 y.

878 Afa 41 y.

838 Jehosaphat 25 y.

813 Jehoram 8 y.

804 Ahaziah 1 y.

804 Athalia 6 y.

798 Joash 54 y.

758 Amasia 29 y.

Jonah Propheth.

743 Rome built by Romulus upon four Hills, which are Palatinus, Capitoline, Esquilinus, Aventinus, and after enlarged by Servius Tullius, within the walls, with other three Hills, Sublacus, Diminatus, Quirinalis.

729 Kingdom of *Judah* void 12 y.

58  
The Practice to the

Year

625 **Sardanapalus.**

718 Ahaziah 25 y.

Kingdom of *Israel* void 22 years.

700 **Puma Pompilius** the second Roman King.

615 **Epcurgius** the Macedonian.

*Joel, Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah,* prophesied.

**Tullus Hostilius** the third Roman King.

677 *Jonathan* over Judah 55 years.

*Maccaiah* also prophesied.

662 Ahaz 15 y.

Hezekiah 29 y.

628 *Salmanasar* carried 10 Tribes of *Israel* captive to *Babel*, from whence they never returned: and here the Race of the Kings of *Israel* ceased.

*Merodach Baladan* began to bring the Empire from *Ashur* to *Babel*.

682 **Antenides.**

**Archonius** *Martius* the fourth Roman King.

**Archilochus, Zaleucus, Phalaris.**

617 *Manasseh* 55 years.

*Jeremiah* Prophesieth.

610 **Sappho** *Milo, Stesichorus Epimenides.*

564 *Nebuchadnezzar.*

592 Amon 2 y.

560 *Josia* 31 y.

*Zephaniah and Habakkuk* Prophesieth.

426 *Jehoakim* 11 y.

Captivity, where *Nebuchadnezzar* died captive Daniel, and ma-

Year

the third year of *Jehoakim.*

*Jeremiah* continueth his Prophesieth in *Judah.*

*Daniel* Prophesieth in *Babel.*

518 *Zedekiah* 11 y.

*Ezekiel* Prophesieth.

307 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the Remnant of *Judah* carried into *Egypt*, where *Jeremiah* Prophesieth.

*Ezekiel* continueth his Prophesieth in *Babel.*

501 Consuls two years began in *Rome.*

495 **Horatius Cocles.**

494 Salathiel.

493 **Dicatores** in *Rome.*

487 **Tribunes** of the People began in *Rome.*

468 *Zerobabel.*

466 *Pythagoras, Pyndarus, Democritus, Cresus, Heraclitus, Elap, Solon, Thales, Seven Wise Men, Pisistratus.*

454 *Darius* and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Belshazzar*, began the Empire of the Persians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built.

The History of *Ezra.*

*Artachashite*, call'd of profane Writers *Chambyses*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of *Esther*.

*Abashueros* called *Darius Hystaspis.*

444 He devorced *Vasthi*, married *Esther*, hanged *Haman*, and ad-

Year

431 *Tribuni Militum.*  
 425 *Darius of Persia*, called also  
*Artashaste*, and of prophane Wri-  
 tters, *Darius Longimannus*, reigned  
 46 y.  
*Haggai.*  
*Zachariah Prophesieth.*  
 423 *Malaby the last Prophet.*  
 424 *Nehemiah* his Story who buil-  
 ded the Walls of *Jerusalem*.  
 387 Battle *Peloponessack*, 27  
 years till the Lacedemoni-  
 ans overcame Athens.  
 • 316 Rome taken by *Gallus* a  
     Britain.  
 386 *Themistocles*, *Aristides*,  
*Archilus*, *Sophocles*, *Peri-*  
*cles*, *Empedocles*, *Hippocra-*  
*tes*, *Parmenines*, *Aristar-*  
*chus*, *Euripides*, *Herodo-*  
*tus*, *Aristobulus*, *Socrates*,  
*Alcibiades*, *Diogenes*, *Pla-*  
*to*, *Xenophon*, *Agelaius*,  
 363 Philip of Macedonia con-  
 quered all Greece, after the  
 Thebanes had subdued the  
 Lacedemonians.  
 251 *Marcus Curtius*, *Mantili-*  
*us*, *Coruquatus*.  
 350 *Aristocles*, *Demosthenes*,  
*Epicarus*, *Epaminondus*,  
*Theophrastus*, *Menander*, *Ec-*  
*nocrates*.  
 344 Wars with the Samnites  
 at Rome continued 49 years.  
 332 Alexander the Great, conquer-  
 ed Persia: he intreated the Jews  
 honourably, and reigned 12 y.  
 Now was the Empire of the Gre-  
 gians Great, which after the

Year

Death of *Alexander*, was divi-  
 ded into Captains, whereof Sy-  
 ria and Egypt continued until  
 the Empire of the Romans, and  
 always vexed the Jews.  
 Now beginneth the Story of the  
 Machabees.  
 301 Two Decii in Rome.  
 300 *Xeno* Author of the Sto-  
     icks.  
*Bratus*, *Demetrius*, *Phaleri-*  
     us.  
 288 *Ptolemy Philadelphus* caused se-  
     venty Interpreters to Translate  
     the Law into Greek.  
 280 *Petruria* yields to Rome  
     wholly.  
 272 *Regulus*, *Polibius*, *Clu-*  
     anthes.  
 267 War of Carthage and  
     Rome 12 years.  
 241 Battle African with Au-  
     midia.  
 238 Jesus Sirach.  
 236 *Nebius Plautus*.  
 224 Antiochus Magnus.  
 219 The second Battle of Car-  
     thage, because that Hannu-  
     bal had recovered Spain  
     from Rome.  
 131 The third Battle at Car-  
     thage, which was in three  
     years utterly delliqued by  
     Scipio Juno.  
 192 Pharisees, Saduces, and Es-  
     nees, began their Sects.  
 89 Civil War in Rome eight  
     years, between *Marius* and  
     *Sulla*, because Sulla destruc-

## Year.

10 younger, was chosen Captain into Asia, to the Battle Mithridatick.  
 17 Tiganes King of Armenia.  
 65 Gero Uticensis, Salustius.  
 57 Cicero Consul.  
 57 Britain entered upon by Julius Cæsar.  
 47 Julius Cæsar Reigned Emperor 5 years.  
 44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius, Nepos.  
 42 Octavius Augustus Emperor 56.  
 34 Herod the Great made King of Juy, after whose Death his four Sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrarchs, see Luke 3. 1.

Temple again sumptuously builded by Herod.  
 Christ born in the 24 year of Augustus: from which beginneth our usual Account.

## C H A P. V.

## After the Birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius Emperor, after the Birth of Christ 16 years.  
 33 Christ Crucified.  
 33 Stephen Stoned.  
 42 Paul Converted.  
 42 Herod Agrippa President in Juy. He Beheaded James.  
 47 Matthew wrote his Gospel.  
 44 James Beheaded.  
 44 Mark preached in Egypt.  
 49 Luke wrote.  
 49 Epistle to the Galatians written

## Year

written from Athens.  
 54 Philip Martyred.  
 21 Epistle to the Corinthians from Ephesus.  
 51 To Timothy from Troas.  
 To Titus from Troas.  
 55 To Corinth from Philippi.  
 55 Peter's first Epistle.  
 56 Peter's second Epistle.  
 56 To the Romans from Corinth.  
 57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.  
 59 Epistle to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, from Rome.  
 61 Acts by Luke (now as is thought).  
 63 James thrown down from a Pinnacle.  
 69 Epistle to Timothy.  
 69 Paul Martyred at Rome.  
 73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian and Titus.  
 76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.  
 83 Domitian Emperor.  
 85 Nicolitan, Hereticks.  
 90 Cornelius Tacitus Suetonius, Annus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apuleius.  
 93 John Banished to Patmos, where (as it is thought) he wrote his Gospel and the Revelation.  
 97 John returned from Patmos to Ephesus.  
 100 John died.  
 144 Pliny writeth for the Christians.  
 133 Galen.  
 170 Justinus died a Martyr.  
 180 Irenaeus of Lyons.  
 187 England received the Gospel.

Year	Event	Year	Event
210	Tertullian.	371	Ambrose B. of Milan.
219	Origen.	375	Hieronymus.
249	Cyprian.	400	Chrysostom.
289	Constantine reigned in England.	409	Augustine.
307	Eusebius.	414	Theodore.
333	Athanasius.	500	Goths Conquered Italy, then increased Barbarism and Papy.
347	Hilary.		
347	Gregory Nazienzen.		

## Directions for the Unskilful.

If thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou mayest get the Alphabet, viz. The Orders of the Letters as they stand, without Books, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (*b*) near the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, (*n*) towards the end. Therefore if the Word thou wouldest find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*), but if with (*bu*) see toward the end of that Letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shall find thy Word presently. Secondly, Thou must know the Cause of the difference of the Letters; all written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the Latin, or other learned Language; Those with the Italic Letters, as (*abandon*) are French Words made English. Those with the English Letters are meerly English, or from some other Vulgar Tongue; the Word joyning unto it is ever English, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar English Word. But those that have no Word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true Writing, wherein I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And, know, further, that all the Words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*), or end with (*ism*), are all Greek Words, as *Hypocrites*, *Philosophy*, *Christ*, *Baptism*. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of Termination, for they were brought from *Greece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stamp'd, and when they came to us, we coined them after our fashion: as *Christ* is in the Latin *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*; so *Baptism* in Latin *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latin Words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latin hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latin, *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without: and thus thou shalt discern them: those with difference, are marked thus (

complish) in French (*accomplir*), and therforee you shall find it by this mark (\*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one Word to another, as thus, In that Word *Brigantine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of a signification, and so thou shalt learn variety of Words.

When a Word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog, is well known, but a *Barque*, that is a little Ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that: If I should put down all Derivations, it would be over-long: Therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by Practice soon from the Primitive or Original. I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some Rules for them thou shalt find in the end; there are many more from *Latin* and *French*, but being well known, I omit them.

<b>A</b>	Bandon cast away abba Father abbesse abbaesse, Mistress of a Bumerp abreviate shorzen abridge see abreviate abutt lyfe unto abecedary the order of the Letters, abecedarian he that useth them abet maintain abominable abhor abject base abjure renounce abolish make void abricot * fr. of fruit. aboard abrogate see abolish absolve pardon absolute perfect absolution forgiveness abstinence restraining abstract, see abreviate absurd foolish accent time acept take liking aere comeing to
----------	--

accessary partaker accident besal
accommode fit to
accomplish * finish
account * to reckon
accord * agreement
accurate running
accrew * grow
ascertain * make sure
atchieve see accomplish
acorn
active nimble
actual in act
acute wittp
addict given to
adieu farewel
address apply ones self to
adjacent lping to
adjourn defer
adjure make to swear
administer govern or serve
admire marvel at
admiral chief by Sea
admission receiving
adopt take for his child
adore worship
adorn beautifie

adverse contrary  
 advertise give knowledge  
 adulteration flattery  
 adulterate counterfeit  
 advocate attorney  
 advowson patronage  
 aduision burning  
 affable ready and courteous in  
     speech  
 affect earnestly desire  
 affinity kin by marriage  
 affirmative avouching  
 affiance trust  
 affianced betrothed  
 agent doer  
 aggravate make grievous  
 agility nimbleness  
 agony heavy passion  
 alacrity cheerfulness  
 alarm sound in battle  
 alien stranger  
 alienation estranging  
 alight  
 aledge \* bring proof  
 alliance kindred or league  
 allusion pointing to  
 alude to point to  
 aliment nourishment  
 alms  
 almighty  
 alphabet order of letters  
 alteration debate  
 allegory similitude  
 allegiance obedience  
 altitude height  
 allegation alledging  
 ambassador messenger  
 ambiguous doubtful  
 ambition desire of honour  
 ambuscement private train  
 amorous full of love

amplify enlarge  
 anatomy gr. cutting up  
 anathema accursed  
 andiron  
 anguish grief  
 anchor  
 animate encourage  
 annually yearly  
 animadversion noting  
 antichrist against Christ  
 antidated fore-dated  
 anticipation preventing  
 angle corner  
 antickly disguised  
 annihilate make void  
 ancestors fore-fathers  
 annulity, see annihilate  
 aphorism general rule  
 apostate backslider  
 apostacy falling away  
 amen so be it  
 apostle gr. See ambassador  
 apology gr. defence  
 apocalyps gr. revelation  
 alpha gr. the first Greek letter  
 apothecary  
 apocrypha not of authority  
 apparent in sight  
 impeach accuse  
 appeal to seek to a higher Judge  
 appertain to belong  
 appurtenant  $\Sigma$  belonging  
 appurtenance  $\Sigma$  belonging  
 appetite desire to eat  
 application applying to  
 appose ask question  
 apposition apposing  
 approbation allowing  
 approve allow  
 approach come nigh

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<b>A</b>	Bandon cast awaþ
abba	Father
abbesse	abbæsse, missress of a
nummery	Nunner
abreviate	shorten
abridge	see abreviate
abutt	ipe unto
abecedary	the order of the Letters,
abecedarian	he that useth them
abet	maintain
abominable	
abhor	
abject	base
abjure	renounce
abolish	make void
abricot	* fr. of fruit.
aþboard	
abrogate	see abolish
absolve	pardon
absolute	perfect
absolution	forgiveness
abstinence	restraining
abstract	see abreviate
absurd	foolish
accent	time
accept	take taking
accidens	running

accessary	partaker
accident	befal
accommode	fit to
accomplish	* finish
account	* to reckon
accord	* agreement
accurate	running
accrew	* grow
ascertain	* make sure
atchieve	see accomplish
acorn	
active	nimble
actual	in act
acute	witty
addict	given to
adieu	farewel
address	apply ones self to
adjacent	lying to
adjourn	deser
adjure	make to swear
administer	govern or serue
admire	marvel at
admiral	chief by Sea
admission	receiving
adopt	take for his child
adore	worship
adorn	beautifie
	adverie

adverse contraryp  
 advertise give knowledge  
 adulation flattery  
 adulterate counterfeit  
 advocate attorney  
 advowson patronage  
 aduision burning  
 affable ready and courteous in  
 speech  
 affect earnestly desire  
 affinity kin by marriage  
 affirmative avouching  
 affiance trust  
 affianced betrothed  
 agent doer  
 aggravate make grievous  
 agility nimbleness  
 agony heavy passion  
 alacrity cheerfulness  
 alarm sound to battle  
 alien stranger  
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 alliance kindred or league  
 allusion pointing to  
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 aliment nourishment  
 alms  
 almighty  
 alphabet order of letters  
 alteration debate  
 allegory similitude  
 allegiance obedience  
 altitude height  
 allegation alledging  
 ambassador messenger  
 ambiguous doubtful  
 ambition desire of honour  
 ambuscament nyp train  
 amorous full of love

amplifie enlarge  
 anatomy gr. cutting up  
 anathema accursed  
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 anguish grief  
 anchor  
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 apparent in sight  
 impeach accuse  
 appeal to seek to a higher Judge  
 appertain to belong  
 appurtenant } belonging  
 appurtenance }  
 appetite desire to eat  
 application applying to  
 appose ask question  
 apposition apposing  
 approbation allowing  
 approve allow  
 approach come nigh  
 approachable made near

apt fit	
arbiter	Umpire
arbitrator	
arbitriment	judgment
arch gr.	chief
arch-angel	gr. chief angel
arch-bishop	chief bishop
architect	chief builder
argent	silver
argue	to reason
arithmetick	act of numbering
ark	Noah's ship
armoury	house of armour
arraign	
arrive *	come to land
arrerages *	debt unpaid
artificer	handicrafts-man
artificial	workman-like
articulate	jopnted
ascend	go up
ascertain *	assure
assent	agreement
ascent	a going up
ascribe	give to
askew	asquint
aspect	the look
aspire	climb up
asperate	rough
aspiration	breathing
assay *	probe
assail	set upon
assayl,	see assail
assertion	affirming
assiduity	continuance
asseveration	earnest affirming
assign	appoint
assignation	appointing
assize	
assistance	help
associate	companion

astringent	{	binding
astronomy gr.	{	knowledge of
astrology		
the stars		
atheist without God		
atheism the opinion of the atheist		
atache seize upon		
attaint * convict of crime		
attainder * a conviction		
attempt * set upon		
attentive heedp		
attribute give to		
avarice covetousness		
audacious bold		
audience hearing		
auditor hearer, or officer of ac-		
counts.		
audible easie to be heard		
aver avouch		
augment to encrease		
avouch affirm with earnestnes		
authentical gr. of authozity		
autumn the harvest		
axioms certain principles		
balance a pair of scales		
bayliff		
bankrupt one undone		
banquet		
baptist a baptizer		
baptism		
barbarian rude person		
barbarism barbarousnes		
bargue * a small ship		
barreter a contentious person		
barrester allow'd to give counce		
barter to bargain		
battery beating		
balm		
beatitude blessednes		
beguile		

beguile deceive	captious catching
beneficial profitable	captive prisoner
benevolence good will	captivate make subject
benign favourable	carbuncle h. disease or stone
bigness bigness	carnality fleshliness
benefit deprived	casualty chance
besiege	castigation chastisement
biere	catalogue gr. head roll
bishop overseer	cathedral gr. church, chief in the diocese
blank white	catholique universal
blaspheme gr. speaking ill of God	cauldron
blood	caution warning
bear	celebrate make famous
beast	celestial heavenly
boat	celerity swiftness
bough	censure correction
bought	censor censor
bonner cap	centurion captain
bracelets	cease
bracer	cement
brief	center middest
brigandine coat of defence	ceremony
brigantine see barque	certain
brandish* to make a sword bright	certifie
breath	ceruse white lead
brothel keeping of a house of hawdery	cistern
bruise	character the fashion of attire
bruit	chaunt * sing
buggery conjunction with one of the same	champaign plain field
burgess a head man of a town	chambering lightness
build	charter of writing
Calidity craftiness	chariot
capacity fit to make or receive	chamberlain
cancel to blot out	chancery
cannon gr. law	chivalry knighthood
cannonize make a saint	chief
capital deadly, or great	cherubim order of angels
capitol state-house	chyography gr. hand-writing
capitulate	Christ anointed
	chirurgeon gr. choice

choler humours causing anger	compact joined together
chronicle gr. histori	compendious short
chronographer gr. histori-writer	competitor he that standeth by
chronology gr. histori of times	me for an office
church faithful people	compile gather and make
chrystal gr. glass	completion
cyder drink made of apples	complices colleagues
cinnamon	compose make
circle	composition agreement
circuit	comprehend contain
citron	comprise, see comprehend
city	concoct to digest meat
citizen	concord agreeing
circumcisē to cut away the pribp skin	concordance agreement
circumference round circuit	competent convenient
circumlocution circumference of Speech	compromise to make agree
circumvent prevent	concavity hallowness
civic	compulsion force
civil	conceal
clamorous ready to speak ill	conception conceiving in the womb
clemency gentleness	concupiscence desire
client he that is defended	concur agree together
cockatrice h. of beast	condescend agree unto
colled rather	condign worship
colleague companion	conduct guiding
collusion entertainment or con- ference	commission compounding acknow- ledging
coadjutor helper	confederate, see compact
cogitation thought	confer talk together
collusion secret	conference communication
column one side of a page divided	confidence trust
comedy gr. stage play	confirm establish
commencement a beginning	confiscate forfeiture of goods
comet gr. blazing-star	conflict battle
commentary expositon	confound put to shame
commodious profitable	congeal harden
commotion confusion	congestion a heaping up
communicate made partaker	congregate gather together
communication fellowship	congruity, see concord

conjunction joining together  
 conjecture guess  
 consent *agreement*  
*harmony*  
 consequence following  
 consecrate to make holy  
 consequent following  
 conserve keep  
 consist stand together  
 consolation comfort  
 consistory a place of civil judgment  
 consort, see consent  
 conspire agree soz ill  
 construe expound  
 consult take councel  
 contagious that corrupteth  
 contemplation meditation  
 continence modest abstaining  
 contract make short  
 contradiction  
 contribute bestow  
 contrite sorrowful  
 contrition sorrow  
 convert turn  
 convict prove guilty  
 convene bring before  
 converse company with  
 convocation calling together  
 convulsion  
 copartner fellow  
 copious plentiful  
 corpse dead body  
 corporal bodily  
 corrosive fretting  
 correspondent answerable  
 corrigible easily corrected  
 corroborate strengthen  
 covert hiding-place  
 cohesive bound in body

cosmography gr. description of  
 the world  
 counterpoise make the weight  
 equal  
 counterman command counterp  
 compunction pricking  
 coffin a corp. chell  
 creed the belief  
 credence belief  
 credulous easie to believe  
 crimonous faulty  
 crucifie fasten to a croſs  
 crocodile k. of beast  
 culpable blame worthy  
 cubit a foot and half  
 cub-board  
 cursory turning fast over  
 cymbal an instrument of musick  
 clyster a glyster  
 cypress  
 Deacon gr. provider for the poor  
 debility weakness  
 deaf that cannot hear  
 damage loss  
 decent comely  
 decline fall away  
 decision cutting away  
 decorum comeliness  
 decypher describe  
 dedicating a devoting  
 deduct take out  
 defect want  
 deflower to dishonour  
 defraud deceive  
 deformed ill-shapen  
 define shew what it is  
 degenerate be unlike his ances  
 tor  
 dehort make from  
 deity Godhead

delelation delight	dilate enlarge
delicate daint	direct guide
delude deceive	diminution lessening
depose great flood	disburse * lay out money
deletion mockery	descend, see descend
demonstrate shew plainly	disciple scholar
desirous free man	discipline instruction
despatch declare a sentence a-	dissent disagree
gainst	discern see
depend hang upon	disclose discover
deportation carrying away	discord disagreement
depose put from	discuss examine, or dissolve
deprive, see depose	disjoin unjoin
depute appoint	disfranchise take away freedom
deride mock	dismiss let pass
derive fetch from	disloyal disobedient
derivation take from another	disparagement disgrace
derogate, see detract	dispence set free
describe set forth	disperse send abroad
descend go down	dispeople to unpeople a place
desert wilderness	discent from our ancestors
desist leave off	dissimilitude unlikeness
detest hate greatly	dissolve unloose
detect bewray	dissolute careless
detract take from	dissonant disagreeing
detiment loss	distinguish put difference
detruide thrust from	dice
devote given unto	disable make unable
exterity aptness	disability unableness
diabolical devilish	disanual make void
diadem crown	disputable questionable, or doubtful
diet manner of food	define
dialogue gr. conference	discomfit put to flight
defame	discomfiture a putting to flight
defamation a slandering	discipher lap open
difficult hard	digestion bringing into order
dictum gr. jurisdiction	digression going from the matter
dictum that hath jurisdiction	difficulty hardness
dictum in which see concord	dimension measure

# English School-master.

dissimulation	dissembling	effeminate womanish
discourse		efficacy force
dismember	part one piece from another	effusion pouring forth
disposition	natural inclination, or setting in order	egress forth going
dissipation	scattering	election choice
dissolution	breaking	elect chosen
distillation	distilling, or dropping down	eloquence fine speech
distinct	distinct differing	elephant n. of beast
distinction	making a difference	emroids n. of disease
divulge	make common	elevate lift up
dispoil	take away by violence	embleme gr. picture
display	spread abroad	emmet pilmice
distracted	troubled in mind	empire government
distribution	division	encroach
disturb	disquiet	enarration declaration
disswade,	see dehort	encounter set against
ditty	the manner of a song	endue move
divert	turn from	ennance make greater
divine	heavenly	enimy $\{\}$ hatred
divinity	heavenly doctrine	enchant* bewitch
diurnity	dayliness	enfranchise make free
doctrine	learning	enslame burn
dolour	grief	engrave press upon
dolorous	grievous	ensign flag of war
docility	easiness to be taught	enormous out of square
dolphine	n. of fish	enter lap in the earth
domestical	at home	enterlace put between
dominion	$\{\}$ rule	environs compass about
domination	$\{\}$ rule	epha n. of measure
Eclipse	gr. failing	epitaph gr. the writing on a tomb
ecclesiastical	belonging to the church	epitomy gr. the brief of a book
edict	commandment	epitomize gr. to make an epitome
edifice	building	epistle gr. a letter sent
education	bringing up	episcopal bishop-like
edition	putting forth	epitape given to pleasure
effeſt	effeſt	epilogue conclusion
equinoctial	when the days and nights are equal	equinoctial

escheit forfeit  
 essence substance  
 estimate esteem  
 eternal everlasting  
 evangelist b<sup>r</sup>inger of good ty-  
     dings  
 evict overcome  
 eunuch gr. gelded, or great officer  
 evocation calling forth  
 exasperate whet on  
 exact perfect, or require with  
     extremity  
 exaggerate heap up  
 exaltation advancing  
 except  
 excursion running out  
 exceed  
 excel  
 exchequer office at receipt  
 exclaim cry out  
 execrable cursed  
 execute perform  
 excrement dung  
 exempt free  
 exemplifie to give an example  
 exhibit put forth  
 exile banish  
 exorcist gr. conjurer  
 expedient fit  
 expel put out  
 expend lay out  
 expedition haste  
 expect look for  
 expire end  
 explicate declare  
 exploit enterprise  
 expulsion driving out  
 exquisite perfect  
 extenuate forgoe

extort wring out  
 extract draw out  
 extemporal } sudden  
 extemporary } sudden  
 Fabulous feigned  
 fact deed  
 faction division  
 faction that maketh division  
 facility easiness  
 falconer  
 fallacity deceipt  
 fantasie  
 fatal by destrip  
 festival feast-day  
 festivity mirth  
 female } the she.  
 feminine }  
 fertile fruitful  
 fervent hot  
 fever ague  
 figurative by signs  
 finally lastly  
 firmament sky  
 flaggon great wine-pot  
 flexible easily bent  
 flegm out of the humours  
 flux disease of scouring  
 fornication uncleanness between  
     single persons  
 fortification strengthening  
 fountain head spring  
 fortitude valiantness  
 fragments reliques  
 fragility brittleness  
 fragrant sweet smelling  
 fraternity brotherhood  
 fraudulent deceitful  
 frequent often  
 frivolous vain

frustrate make void	heralds <sup>kings</sup> messengers
frugal thriftp	haughty losly
fugitive runnagate	hebrew from Heber's flock
function calling	heathen, see gentile
funeral burial	helmet head-piece
furbrusher dresser	heretick <sup>?</sup> that holds heresie
furious raging	homage worship
future time to come	hosanna save I pray
Garboyl hurly-burly	horror amazement
garner corn-chamber	hostage pledge
gem precious stone	host arm'd
gentility <sup>?</sup> nobleness of mind	hostility hatred
generosity <sup>?</sup>	humane gentle
gentile heathen	humidity moisture
generation off. spring	hymn gr. song
gender	hypocrite dissembler
genealogy generation	hysope
genitor father	Ideot gr. unlearned, o <sup>r</sup> fool
geometry gr. art of measuring	Idolatry gr. false worship
gesture	jealous
ginger	Jesus Sabioure
gourd k. plant	ignominy reproach
gorget	illigitimate unlawfully born
gorgeous	illusion mockery
gospel glad tydings	imbecility weakness
gradation by steps	imbarque
graduate that hath taken a de-	immediate next to
gree	imitation following
gratifie to pleasure	immoderate without measure
gratis freelp	immortal everlasting
guardian * keeper	impeach accuse
gulph deep pool	immunity freedom
gyves fetters	impediment lett
Hability. <sup>?</sup>	imperial belonging to govern-
o <sup>r</sup> ableness	ment
ability	imperfection unperfeccio <sup>n</sup>
habitable fit to dwell in	impenitent unrepentant
habet appapel	impiety ungodliness
harbinger sent before to prepare	impose put upon
harmony gr. musick	impression printing
hallelujah praise to the Lord	im-

impudent shameless	inhibition forbidding
impugn disprove	Injunction command
impute	injurious wrongful, or hurtful
impunity without punishment	innovation make new
impropriation making proper	inordinate out of order
immunity beastly, cruelly	insinuate creep into
importune to be earnest with	inspire breathe into
imperious desirous to rule	insolent proud
incessantly earnestly	instigation provoking
inquisition searching	institute appoint
incense h. of offering	intercept prevent
incense to stir up	intercession going between, or making intreaty
incident happening	interchange exchange
inchant bewitch	intercourse mutual exertion
inclination moving	interest profitable
incline lean unto	interline write between
incumber trouble	intermeddle deal with
incommodious hurtful	intermingle mingle with
incompatible inconsistent	intermission a ceasing
incongruity without agreement	interpreter expounder
incontinent presently, or unchast	interrogation a question
incur run into	interrupt break off
indemnity pardon, or saving	intricate inwrapped
harmless	introduction entrance
indignation hatred	intrude to thrust in violently
induce move	invincible not to be overcome
induction bringing in	irruption breaking in
indurate harden	irrevocable not to be recalled
infamous ill-reported	irreprehensible without reproof
infection corrupting	israelite of Israel
infer being in	judicial belonging to judgment
fernal belonging to hell	jubile year of joy
insirmity weakness	juror sworn man
inflammation inflaming	juice
infinite without number	justify approve
influence a moving in	Lapidary skillful in stones
inform give notice	largess liberality, a gift
ingrave cut into	lascivious wanton
ingredience mixture	and naise
inhabit dwell	laurel bay-tree
inhibit forbids	lascivious wanton

laxative loofe	mechanical gr. handiwork
legacy with bony ill or ambaſſage	mediocrity mediocrity
legion foal	medicine medicine
legate ambassador	mercenary mercenary
legerdemain slight of hand	mediator ambassadeur
leprosie h. of bilgate	mercer mercer
libertine loose or trifling	mercy mercy
lethargy h. of dycom or compe	mediocre middling
licentious robbing of knoppes	monstrous monstre
lieutenant dragoon	melancholy gr. humours or felle
limitation impediment	tariness tariness
literature traving	melodius sweet sounding
lingel loose and disorderly	meritorious that Deserbeck
lingult chalcul in common	method gr. methode
litigious querulous	metaphor gr. metaphor
lore lalm	ministration ministrance
lottery * rolling of lord	militant warring
loyal obediens	minority publick or private
lunatick driveling of mites	monachry solitariness
Magnolia using mischaffe	miraculous miraculus
magistrate government	mirrour* in looking-glass
magnanimity of a great mind	mitigate allay
magnitude sumptuousness	mixtion mixture
malady infante	mixture idem
malicious	mobility inconstancy
mane contented & committed	modest sollicitous
maner behaviour	moderate moderate
mannetters fettlers	modern of our times
mastery	moiety half
maranthe account of a man	moment instant
manumiss set free	momentary burthened
match go in arrears	monarch gr. monarque
mart fair	moote orgie
marital warlike	monument ornament
marsh borders	morality virtue
margent edge of a base	mortal short
marrow	mortuary dead
martyr gr. mitimis	motive cause
matron woman	mortification mortification
matrice woman	mountain green
mature ripe	nuptial



peregrination roving about  
perfidy falsehood

peremptory command

perfect

period end -

perilous dangerous

permit suffer

permutable changeable

perpetuity continuation

perplexity confusion

persecute

peril

perfect <sup>2</sup> continuing

perspicuous evident

participate partake

pervert subvert

periwinkle hair large tortuous

perverted maimed

pedegree a stock

petition paper

phantastic imagination

pheasant

pharisee one of that sect

physiognomy knowledge of the countenance

physick

pirate gr. kompatriot

phrenetic gr. mind

philosophy gr. love of wisdom

pigeon

pirate sea-robbier

piety godliness

pillage spoil of war

pilot \* master guide of a ship

plaintiff the wronged party

planet gr. wandering star

plausible pleasing

plenitude fulness

plume feather

plurality more than one

policy

poitrel ornamen

poet gr. a singer-musician

poetress a woman poet

polish sleek

pollute defile

pomegranate L. punicum

pondurous heavy

populous full

postscript written after

protract drag

popular pleasing the people

preamble fore-piece

precept command

precedent former example

precipitate hasty

precious

precinct compound

predominant ruling

preface, see preamble

prejudice bias

premature

premonition forewarning

proprietors owners

prideful arrogant

presbytery gr.

prescript decree

prescription limitation

prest ready

primitive

priority right or place

pristine old

probation allowance

prodigions mischievous

proceed forward

profound deep

prophane ungodly

propogogical foolish

progeny offspring



reformation gathering	scarcity saucy footing
refuse mis-usage	seclude foul out
revoke call back	secretary see schismatical
rhetorick art of eloquence	secondary the second
rhetorician gr. phalim in rheto-	seduce decoye
ricism	sedulity diligentia
rheum gr.	seigniority lordship
rogue	seminary a nursery
romance or fable tail	senator alderman
rudiment first rudiment	sensible easyness felt
rustic peasant	sense
satirical wit	sensitall humor
Sabbath sabbath	sepulchre sepulchre
sacrifice church rebelling	sequel following
sacrament or rite sign of death	sequel of the former and next
sacrifice	service
sadducee fr. frater	serjeant
safe-guard safe keeping	servitude bondage
saint holy one	servile slavish
sanctification holiness	severity tyrrany
salubrity healthiness	settling
sanctity 1. holiness	significant meaning
sanctimony s.	simplicity innocence
sanctuary holy place	sinister impudent
sandals gr. selenes	sitation plump
sapience wisdom	slighter
satiety fulness	slaughter
satyr mountaineer	slice
satyr mountaineer	slue
savage wild	soar mount high
sauce	sociable fellow-like
scalp part	solace
sacrifice launch a sore	solution unloosing
scepter sign of rule	society fellowship
schism break	sollicitate move
schismatick that smoteth a	summary brief
schism	sophister chandler
scribbling scribbles	sorcery
scruple opinion	sorcery

**stabil**

**staccato** - milt

**spongious** killing power

**spruce**

**sqwinch** h. of hilt

**station standing**

**stability** internal

**stallatory** a dulling of the

**stipendiary** that receives pay  
es

**studious** diligent

**stun** manner of sprin

**stun gun**

**stun gun** a stun gun

**stun gun**

**stun gun** a stun gun

**stun gun**

**stupor** stupor

**stun gun**

tribunal judgmental state  
tributary tributary  
trivial common  
tribe compatriot  
trick deceiver  
triumph a rejoicing for victory  
triumphant glorious that re-  
joices for victory  
tribute  
true peace  
turbulent  
tympany n. of dyspepsia  
Vacuum void  
valour courage  
vanquish overcome  
vapour moisture  
vendible salable  
venerable honourable  
versatile make neglect  
venereal venereal  
vesture garment  
vestment garment  
vice  
vicious  
view.

vincible  
victorious that have gotten the  
uppermost  
vineyard orchard of grapes  
vigilant watchful  
vision willing to see  
vision sight  
ulcer  
union unit  
unite join  
universal general  
urine stale  
unsatiable that hath not enough  
evocation calling  
volubility talkative indiscreet  
voluntuous given to pleasure  
urbane courteous  
usurp raise unlawful authority  
utility profit  
vulgar common  
Wages  
wager  
weight  
wrought.

THE VICTORY

## To the R E A D E R.

If notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface  
thy little Child may have spoiled his Book, before he cometh  
to me thou mayest fully divine it at the Lavengro of the Second Part,  
then mayest relieve fair, those written Copies until he can  
get another. But if thou think me either too hard or too unkind  
for Children; plentiful amazement in your Country  
have him that hath truly doth daily count the cost of  
all like before thou hast twise, or diligently with a pen  
recounted.



